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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. V NO. 51 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,957.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 869

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES ISLANDS. SIAM.

Batavia	INDO-CHINA. Saigon	Manila. Cebu	Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
[illegible]

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THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Where to go FOR REFRESHMENT in the evening

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.

21, Church Gate Street.
CHOICE MOGLAI DISHES
At Moderate Charges.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED by CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL "Lakshmi Vilas"

HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

● BRANDS.

Southern Star 150°
Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 31 BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Sopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY at the Races. Send 8 annas stamp to WALEY HOPE, Post Box 411, Bombay. A genuine advertisement. 7181

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A Hindu well-experienced MECHANICAL MOTOR DRIVER. With testimonials apply to Box No. 606, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7187

WANTED—2 Good TYPISTS, One RECORD CLERK and One ACCOUNTANT; salary Rs. 40, 50 and 60 respectively. Apply COMMANDANT, Works Directorate Depot, Dadar, Bombay. 7211

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A temporary BAILIFF CLERK on Rs. 30 p. m. One who writes a good hand and knows typewriting will be preferred. Apply to the DEPUTY SHERIFF, Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay. 7184

EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN LAD required in Karachi to train as personal clerk for type-writing, etc. Duties light and time to pursue studies if desired. Salary by arrangement. Reply with full particulars, age and if possible photo. (Which will be returned) to Box No. 612 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7216

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work. Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore.

TYPE-COPYING WORK of any kind undertaken and executed most confidentially, promptly and at Moderate Rates. We ensure privacy, accuracy, neatness and satisfaction for every Work done by us. Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders. Special Arrangement for permanent Contracts. Write or call to-day: The MANAGER, Type-copying Department, THE EMPIRE TUITION CLASS 1361, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.

Apply to-day at once.

AN educated and experienced TRAVELLER knowing several languages, a practical businessman, an energetic and efficient administrator and a successful canvasser presently employed in a well-known firm on a post of higher authority, wishes to better his prospects elsewhere. Can go to any corner of the world and can easily pick up any nature of work. Better remuneration is the only object. Please write to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7150

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 8. Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—A COMPETENT COMPOUNDER immediately. Apply with testimonials personally. Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar. 7189

BOARD AND LODGING wanted by Englishman in Parel. Terms, etc. apply to Box, No. 610, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7205.

FOR SALE

FINE OPPORTUNITY to purchase a pair of pearl bangles worth Rs. 725. Write to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7204

FOR SALE.—A LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 ft. by 7½ ft. by 165 lbs. Pressure. For particulars write to Messrs ENGINEER and Co., Pydhownie, Bombay, 3. 7208.

NEW LIGHT STEEL RAILS with Accessories for sale. Apply to:
NOWROJI N. VAKIL,
7209 Khanpoor, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—A grey arab thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Very reliable. Rs. 350 or offer. Apply to Box No. 608 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7191

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR OMNIBUS, 4 cylinders H.P. 40 to 45, maker Crossly, carrying 3 tons convertible into motor lorry. Apply for particulars to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7099.

CANCELLING PUNCHES for Stamps of best steel in use by the Stamp Offices, and other Govt. Offices, P. W. D.s, Treasury Offices, etc., made at the Pioneer Lockworks under expert European Supervision. Price Rs. 2-4 each. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Second hand Engines in good condition lying at Hubli.
(1) Ramsons Sims Compound Engine, size by 16in., 14 Stroke, direct-coupled.
(2) American High Pressure Engine 12in. by 24in., common slide valve, belt gear. Apply to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7206

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Owner leaving India. B. E. G. DOLLET. During Bombay Racing Season, started 8 times, won thrice, third twice.

For particulars apply to:—
T. REDFERN, Trainer,
C/o Mr. J. H. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S.,
Byculla.

FOR SALE—One second-hand steel LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 ft. by 8 ft. by 125 lbs. pressure of Hicks Hargreaves make; one HORIZONTAL, non-condensing Single Cylinder Steam Engine, 11 in. by 19 in. stroke, of Lang Bridge make; one THREE BOWL HEAVY FRICTION CALENDER of Lang Bridge make; one VERTICAL BOILER, 7 N. H. P. 80 lbs. steam pressure. For particulars, apply to Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7190

A CHANCE FOR A CHOICE.—We offer you a chance for a choice,—an opportunity for YOUR selection; but, if you are in doubt, we can advise you as no one else can. First, because our experience with the various Typewriters is unequalled, second, because we can give you disinterested counsel, since it is just as profitable for us to sell you one Machine as another. Remember, it is not what WE want to sell YOU, but what YOU want and OUGHT to buy, it makes no difference to us which one you buy; since we stock all good makes—you can only buy the one YOU want the one best adapted to YOUR requirements. Call or write for particulars.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—GODOWNS and upper 3 floors suitable for offices, clubs, residence, hotel, etc. situated at Appolo Street, near Share Bazar, Fort, opp. Messrs. LIPTONS, Ltd. Rent moderate. Apply to HARIRAM NATHUBHAI, c/o Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co., Danabunder, Bombay No. 3. Tel. No. 1311. 7188.

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

MATHERAN.—For Bungalows for the hot season Apply early to LORDS, Matheran Stores. 7118

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of two experts are required to investigate into the medicinal properties of indigenous plants and drugs obtained in the Gwalior State. Those possessing a requisite knowledge, should apply to the U/S, stating terms, qualifications, age and nationality.

W. G. NADKARNI,
Major,
Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner,
7161 Gwalior State.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
928 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7198

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-5 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7199

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-10 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917. 7200

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-15 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7201

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bombay Branch Office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be REMOVED to No. 339, Hornby Road, Alice Building, on the 5th of March, 1917.

For Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Bombay Branch,
7149 T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March 1917 at 3-20 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7202

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-25 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7203

THE NEW EAST INDIAN PRESS CO,, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 42nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1916.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1917, and to fix their remuneration, and

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 28th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Bombay, 21st February, 1917. 7195

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" and "SAIGON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise, they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
27th February, 1917.

TO BE LET & FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—

ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.

VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1¾ acres.

GLEN OGLE.—Mahableshwar, FOR SALE. Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground, fully furnished.

For particulars apply,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
6965 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOST.

LOST or MISLAID one SHARE-CERTIFICATE No. 1960 of The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., If anyone deals with the abovementioned certificate will do so at his risk and peril.

HARILAL HARUKH CHAND,
c/o Jethalal Ramji
7212. 59, Mint Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

MY wife BACHUBAI, daughter of Shapoorjee Rao, having left my protection, I hereby give notice that I shall not be responsible for any debt she may incur.

FRAMJEE DINSHAW TATA,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1917. 7192.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

of 105, Victoria Street,
Westminster, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS STOCK will comence on THURSDAY, March 1st and will continue throughout the month. 7215.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED a certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER, on Rs. 60 per month, on the temporary Establishment. The applicant must know English and be well acquainted with the working and maintenance of a Baxter Stone Crushing Machine. Applications should state fully the qualifications of the applicants and be forwarded to the undersigned, with testimonials, on or before the 15th March, 1917.

A. H. WHYTH, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1917. 7194.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1917 at 3 p.m. Bombay Time at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1916.
2.—To elect two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year 1917 and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To Declare a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 3rd March, 1917, to 17th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHALLA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1917. 7197

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1917, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet made upto 31st December 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Mathradas Goculdas as an additional Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th January 1917.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 28th February, 1917, both days inclusive.
6966.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1916.
(2) To declare a Dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To trasact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 26th February to 12th March 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th Feb. 1917. 7115

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Rustom Pirozeshaw Modi of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, opposite Small Causes Court, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay and also to the Collector of Nasik, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed, without any regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon and the furniture, pots, garden, plants, etc., lying thereon, situate lying and being at Bhagur Road, Deolali, within the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, containing by admeasurement 6400 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Nasik as part of Survey No. 348 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land, on or towards the South by the property of Edulji Nusserwanjee Dubash, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Bhagur village, and on or towards the West by vacant land, the property of Ruttonjee Jamshedjee Dubash.

K. N. WADIA,
Vakil for Purchaser.
Bombay, 24th February, 1917. 7193

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Abdool Rahim Shaikh Goolamalli, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Abdool Satar Haji Abdool Rehman All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government Foras (Redeemed) land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Haines Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Revenue, under Old Nos 414-113, New Nos. 9C/13913-E/13617, Old Survey Nos. 373-374, and New Survey Nos. 1A/3500-1Aa/3499 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4435 (1) Street No. 300, containing by admeasurement (425) four hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Haines Road, on the West by the property of Doctor Amodar Borcarro on the North by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail and on the South by the property of Mahomedally Jafferjee.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1917.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
7213 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BAIAI, Widow of and sole executrix of the last will and Testament of HORMUSJI ADARJI KANGA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client Nappoo Kana the property in the schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Motilal Building No. 3, Khetwady Main Road, outside the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Inami containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Dadar or from Dadar to Kumbharwada Road, in the Cart called Duchonkan in the registration sub District of Bombay assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 3215 (1) and Street No. 679 and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 1959 and bounded as follows—On the East by the Dadar Kumbharwada Road aforesaid on the West by the private passage on the North by the property of Keshav Ramchandra and another and on the South by the property of Thomas Baptista.

AMBALAL M. MODY,
Purchaser's Vakil.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1917.
7216

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ardeshir Manekji Mistry, Eruchsha Manekji Mistry and Pestonji Jamsedji Shroff, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Choonabhatti, Grant Road, at a private lane off Foras Road, in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, etc., New Nos. 13853, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13944, 13955. Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131, 192, New Survey No. 6984 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2676 and 2678, Street Nos. 28 and 32 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Miss H. F. Petit and the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha M. Petit and partly by open space, on or towards the West by a 40 feet wide private Road, and on or towards the North and South by the property of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1917.
MANEKLAL & Co.,
7196 Purchasers' Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr PESTONJI PIROJSHA, Bai PIROJBAI PIROJSHA and Mr. RUTTONJI DHUNJIBHAI SHAH, the present Trustees of The Trust Settlement of the late Dr. EDALJI NASHIRWANJI have contracted to sell to our client the property more particularly hereinafter described.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses bungalow stables and outhouses erected thereon situate lying and being at or near Cumballa Hill on the West side of the Road, leading to Breach Candy called Warden Road, in the Registration Sub-district and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 6,000 square yards which piece of land forms part of a larger piece of land containing by admeasurement 11,380 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 573, New No. 2735, Old Survey No. 48, and New Survey No. 7139 and is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Ward No. 3327 (2) Street No. 2A and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the said Warden or Breach Candy Road and partly by the foreshore on or towards the East partly by the said Warden Road and partly by the property belonging to the vendors (being the remaining portion of the 11,380 square yards aforesaid) on or towards the South by the property of the late Chhabildas Lalubhai and on or towards the West by the sea and which said land and bungalow containing by admeasurement 6,000 square yards or thereabouts is now in the occupation of the vendors' tenant Mr. P. S. Mehenti.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1917.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
7207 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Trust property standing in the name of MANGALDAS KANDAS, one of the Trustees appointed by a Deed of Appointment of New Trustees, dated the 5th day of July, 1905 of the trusts created by Bai JAVERBAI, widow of BHAGWANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS under her last Will and Testament dated the 28th day of August 1887, late of Bombay Visa Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HIRALAL MAGANLAL, of Bombay Visa Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a commission agent, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the surviving trustees appointed by a Deed of Appointment of new trustees dated the 4th day of January, 1916, of the trusts created by Bai JAVERBAI, widow of Bhagwandas Purshotumdas under her last Will and Testament dated the 28th day of August, 1887 ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration limited to the trust property.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 23rd day of February, 1917.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and Co.,
7214. Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for the removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 122-142, 118-120, 74-78, 34-35, and 80 case No. 112, 113, 524, 525 Sandhurst Road, West and Islampura Building Street No. 127 case No. 201 Haines Road.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,971 BAGS, WAX ABOUT 6,097 WOODEN PLANKS, 693 GLASS JARS ACETIC ACID, 161 CASES GHEE AND ABOUT 1,521 BAGS MIXED GRAIN.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at C Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Coy's Carnac Bridge Goods Station the following goods discharged, Ex. S.S. India (late S.S. Vorwaerts), being perishable or damaged cargo, or cargo indistinguishable owing to obliteration of marks:—

About 1,971 bags wax.
" 6097 wooden planks.
" 693 glass jars acetic acid.
" 161 cases ghee.
" 1,521 bags grain such as rice methi, bran, gram etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CALENDAR SHIRTINGS.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Jesraj Keshavji:—

17 bales calendar shirtings, 29 by 37½, 6½ lbs. No. 1105.
17 bales calendar shirtings, 31 by 37½, 7 lbs. No. 1255.
17 bales calendar shirtings, 33 by 37½, 7½ lbs., No. 4545,

AUCTION SALE OF THE ISLAM SILK MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. IN LIQUIDATION.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st March at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messr BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction on the Mill premises at Grant Road near Tram Terminus behind the Chawl of Borah Abdool Hoosein Kavi Moola, by order of the Liquidator Mr. Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola, the said mill in one lot with its machinery and corrugated iron roof shed.

The machinery consists of spindles winding machines, bobbins, looms, sizing machines, 3½ H.P. vertical oil engine, shafting, pulleys, warping machine, tables, cupboards etc., etc.

The corrugated iron roof shed is about 60 ft. long and 26 ft. broad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The mill is now on view.

ON SATURDAY the 3rd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong puchsullian arab horse, 14-2, goes well in harness, only reason of selling, owner has purchased a motor car.

THE PROPERTY OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

1 English built square Landau by Hooper with lamps, poles and cushion.
1 English built canoe victoria by Hooper with poles shafts, lamps and cushions.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 11 a.m. (B.T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 41, New Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, and Ellsington dining table and chairs large mirror sideboard and dinner wagon, drawing room suite in 10 pieces English design cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatsand, one sweet toned piano, handsome flower vases, electric standard lamps, writing tables, bookcases, engraving and oilpaintings, selected seasonwood bed room furniture, fancy, teapoys, Curzon chairs, revolving chair, Wheeler sewing machine, office tables, verandah benches, meatsafes, Hinks and Ditmar table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, China matting cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc. etc., the property of F. W. Wilson, Esq., Government Electric Inspector and Lieut-Col. E. W. Jennings, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 21, Medows Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT PROCTOR STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS DHUNJI STREET, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Mehta, Attorneys to the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Awabai, widow of the late Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Edulkaka, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee by the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd March, 1915, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house and premises standing therein, situate on the western side of Dhunji Street, now known as Proctor Street, Grant Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bomay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-six and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bearning along with other land of the Lessor Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada, Collector's Old Nos. 7327, 340, 395, 417 and 547, New Nos. 217354 and 217354 New Survey Nos. 217354 and 217354, assessed formerly under D Ward No. 1815 (3), and Street No. 14 and now assessed under D Ward Nos. 1815 (2) and Street No. 52, and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, belonging to Janardhan Gopal and beyond that by the property of the said Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the West partly by the vacant land of the said Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada, and partly by the property of Dossabhoy Cursetji Bilimoria being the western half of the land comprised in the Indenture of Lease dated the 16th day of January, 1900, on or towards the North partly by the vacant land and partly by the private passage of the said Nusserwanji Dorabjee Bhada, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage belonging to Haji Oosman Chotani, and beyond that by the property of the said Haji Oosman Chotani and which said land and premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor's tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Mehta, Attorneys, to the Mortgagee, Medows Street, or of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 4th MARCH 1917 AT 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF RESTAURANT AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 4th day of March 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by pubblic auction at Clare Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue) by order of the concerned the entire furniture etc. of the "French Restaurant" and also the household furniture of the Restaurant owner comprising: sliding glass door cupboards, marble top tables bentwood chairs, marble top counter, electric ceiling fan and lights, glass jars, scents, soaps, sweets, chocolates etc., drawing room suite, almirahs, dining table, chairs, cabinets, phonograph, glass and crockeryware, hot water boiler etc, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE REIGNING ATTRACTION

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

TO-DAY

AT 5-30 AND 9-30.

MAMMOTH PROGRAMME.

including the reappearance

of

GIRO

in his sensational

SLIDE FOR LIFE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Management of the Royal Italian Circus beg to announce

A SPECIAL

BENEFIT PROGRAMME

in aid of the

ITALIAN RED-AROSS WAR. FUND.

on

FRIDAY, NEXT AT 9-30

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

When the whole of the gross receipts will be devoted to the above Fund.

RESERVE SEATS NOW AT S. ROSE & CO.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Pronounced by one and all

THE MOST UNIQUE AND REFINED.

Amusement Enterprise ever brought to India.

HAVE YOU SEEN

the film version of **NEWMAN FLOWER'S** world famous novel entitled

THE

ANSWER?

It answers, with perfect reverence and simple clearness, the passion cry of half the civilized world of this war-torn day

TO

IS GOD DEAD?

In these days of strife and horror, how often is this question asked by many? See the solution to it.

THRICE NIGHTLY :—7, 8-45 AND 10-30

USUAL HALF RATES.

BOOK YOUR SEATS AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL

(Late Edwards Theatre) Kalbadevi Road.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-30. & 8-0 p. m.

This week a very powerful War Drama

"NONE BUT THE BRAVE"

WITH

other Comic and Dramatic Films.

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME

This week's Most Enchanting and

PATHETIC FILM.

THE PRIMROSE PATH!

Excellent! Unique!! Extraordinary!!!

Showing in a most touching way the

GREATEST SACRIFICES A WOMAN CAN DO

for her dear husband!

The Film of the week.

The trials and sufferings of a faithful wife will bring tears in your eyes.

DON'T MISS THIS SPLENDID FILM.

IT'S A CINEMA RECORD.

4 SHOWS DAILY 4

At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST END CINEMA

The Smartest, up-to-date Cinema Theatre of Bombay.

Tel. No. 3400. NEW CHURNY ROAD.

We have arranged for Special Trams at the last show.

THE EMPIRE

which shows the pick of the world's masterpieces.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

"THE LIGHT (A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY) THAT FAILED."

Rudyard Kipling, India's own particular Genius, and one of the world's greatest writers and poets has at last been persuaded by PATHE to allow his dramatic masterpiece

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

which have been read and seen and played by millions all over the world to be produced on the screen.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAY HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 9-45 ! TO-NIGHT 9-45 ! ! TO-NIGHT 9-45 ! ! !

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents WOLSELY CHARLES Co.

"THE SCAMPS"

In the Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.

New Music: Original Songs: Rollicking Fun: Up-to-date Burlesques.

Half Price Matinee Next Sunday at 6-30 p.m. Plans at ROSE & Co.

EVERY ENENING AT 6-30, Pathes beautifully coloured Masterpiece

"THE KING OF THE AIR."

A superb drama of Aviation Science featuring

MDSLLE. ROBINNE AND PAUL CAPELLANI.

The Universal Special Feature Serial

written by the

Virile American Author Emerson Hough.

THE

54,000 Feet. **THE BROKEN COIN** 10,000 feet. every week

featuring

The Most Popular and Prominent Figures of

GRACE CUNARD as KITTY GRAY	FRANCIS FORD as COUNT FREDRICK	EDIE POLO as ROLEAUX

The Greatest Sensation of the Season.

SEE IT AT

THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Tel. No. 2417.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—Commencing 6-45, 8-45 & 10-45

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 To-night 10 p m

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

Presents

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

MISS VIVIAN

The greatest of all lady sharpshooters in her Sensational and Astounding Novelty Acts.

C. MORRIS

Comedian and Dancer.

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS

The Popular star in a repertoire of new and up-to-date Songs.

Above Vaudeville Novelties will be intercepted by

A BRILLIANT LONDON Production

A THREE PART DRAMA:

THE GOLDEN COBRA

A Tale of Indian Mystery Powerfully Portrayed

And

Our Special

KEYSTONE COMEDY.

TO-MORROW

CHANGE OF VAUDEVILLE AND OUR STAR DRAMA

"CHILD OF CIRCUS."

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD

(East of Olympia Cinema)

Where

A Mystery of Mysteries. Unique piece in the pictorial world, full of sensation and thrill. To see it is to admit the highest advancement of science that a human brain can ever achieve. Instruction and amusement going side by side. It keeps your heart beating as episode after episode meets your eyes.

TO-NIGHT.

THE MYSTERY OF AL-SIN

III PART.

EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 3-30 p.m.

MATINEES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15 p.m.

A SUPER SERIAL.

45,000 ft. Long. 8,000 ft. Weekly.

Al-Sin the self-styled "Higher one" and his gang of resourceful desperados will stand at your service to give you a touch of their mightiness in Science, Art and foresight.

Fail not to pay a visit and you shall not have cause for regret.

To be distributed

Rs. 500 CASH PRIZES.

amongst the on-lookers.

PRIZE RUPEES 500.

Free from any poisonous drug

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"YOUTH"

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUTI

Called "YOUTH" Contains

AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle,

1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only.

20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,

Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi BAZAR), BOMBAY No. 9.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS,

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort

30 Years' Experience

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment.

DRY CLEANING

WITHOUT AID OF WATER

If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.

Except old white flannels and white Silks.

Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler, and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT

TO SEE

THE GRIP OF EVIL
THE GRIP OF EVIL
THE GRIP OF EVIL

Two Episodes—every episode being a complete story featuring.

JACKIE SAUNDERS

THE SOCIAL PIRATES
THE SOCIAL PIRATES

"Dance for the Gander"

An episode complete in itself.

INTERESTING—INSTRUCTING
RESTFUL—ELEVATIVE

OLYMPIA

Sandhurst Road.

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL

IS LUXURY IN CYCLING
ITS HILL CLIMBING EASY
OFFERS ECONOMIC JOURNEY
AND IS EASILY

DETACHED OR ATTACHED

TO ANY BICYCLE.

ADVANTAGES:

Like other wheels, it does NOT SLIP, nor does it BUMP when riding. It takes on ves. WITH the machine smoothly and well, and gives NO JERK to the rider.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO:—

S. BOYCE & Co., KARACHI
OR
Messrs. D. COWASJI & CO.,
20, FORT-STREET—BOMBAY

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is a scientific and really useful article both for touring purposes and for family use. Write now for full information to—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near America-India Cinema,
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Indo-Foreign Perfumery Stores,
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

G. W. M. Reynolds' Works.

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MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

Complete set of 12 vols. printed in bold type and on superior glazed paper.
Original Price Rs. 30. Now reduced to Rs. 7. 6 vols. at a time Rs. 3-12. Single volume As 12.

	Per set. Rs. a. p.
The Mysteries of the Court of London In 17 Vols.	10 0 0
,, Single Vol. annas 12.	
Secret Memoire of a Clergyman's Daughter. ,, 4 ,,	3 0 0
Faust, A Romance. ,, 2 ,,	1 8 0
The Soldier's Wife. ,, 2 ,,	1 4 0
Mary Stuart. ,, 2 ,,	1 4 0
Robert Macaire (or the French Bandit in London). ,, 2 ,,	1 0 0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir In 3 Vols.	2 0 0
Agnes or Beauty & Pleasure ,, 9 ,,	5 0 0
Beauty's Sea. ,, 2 ,,	1 0 0

For copies apply to:—

THE SUPERIOR WATCH Co.,

Post Box No. 147. (C.) Madras. E.

C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE

OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS etc.,

PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

A visit earnestly solicited

VISANJI DAYALJI DESAI

WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,

144, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 27.

The market is steady with little doing M. G. Good Broach opened at Rs. 388 and ruled within narrow fluctuations.

Ready Cotton is quiet.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach 388.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal 282.
M. G. K./Akola 363.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts at fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 27th February, 1917. 5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	305	297	287	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	289	280	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	..	299	289	.. Ready
	..	293	283	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	355	327	.. Ready
Khandesh (M G)	..	362	322	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M G) G S	..	..	343	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) G S	..	..	367	.. Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple.)	..	..	..	..
Akola Khang. Karanja(M.G.)	..	361	343	.. Ready
	..	362	344	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	360	342	.. Ready & .. 1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	364	346	.. Ready
	..	362	344	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	368	350	.. Ready
	..	305	347	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Nagpore	..	375	357	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	372	354	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	377	359	.. Ready
	..	374	356	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G)	..	394	..	.. Ready New & .. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	392	..	388 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	408	393	.. Ready New
H.G.	..	398	383	.. Ready New & .. 1/25th Mar. 17
Mathia	..	346	336	.. Ready
	..	344	336	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	400 April/May 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	402 April/May 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	397 May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	387 May/June 17
Compts (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	408 April/May 17
	..	..	..	410 April/May 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 27th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail' Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	.. 45 0 0	6 11 6
,, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. 45 8 0	6 12 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	.. 45 8 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	.. 6 6 0	6 12 0
,, Brown Cawnpore ..	.. 6 4 0	6 10 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore' ..	.. 6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	.. 8 15 0	9 5 0
,, Brown Thin ..	.. 8 9 0	8 15 0
Teaseed, White 85.15 ..	.. 46 0 0	9 4 0
,, Gajar 75.25 ..	.. 44 0 0	9 0 0
,, Gajar 50.50 ..	.. 42 0 0	8 12 0
,, Black	.. 40 0 0	8 0 0
Popyseed, White	.. 7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	.. 44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	.. 4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	.. 34 0 0	5 5 0
Arandia	.. 37 0 0	....
Forward	Rs: a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	.. 6 4 9	
Linseed, May	.. 9 15 9	
,, Sept.	.. 10 9 0	

BULLION.

English Bar Gold 25-8.
Shield Sovreign 16-6.
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 90-15.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 91-8.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 91-13.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 Months Sight Francs 194½.
60 days' Sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ Government Paper is quoted at 66.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 79 nominal.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened firm and a fair amount of business was put through.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,460 to 1,447/8 and closed at 1,455. Madhavjis from 1,550 to 1,540 and closed at 1,550. Crescents from 198/12 to 193/12 and closed at 196/4. Fazulbhoys moved between 620 to 610 and closed at 612/8.

Simplex were steady at 625, Nagpurs at 2,150 Swadeshis at 1,650, Indore Malwa at 335, Indian Bleaching at 257/8, Bombay United at 665, Alcock at 915, Bombay Burma at 940, Davids at 442/8.

Tata Iron ordinaries were steady at 220 Ex-right and at 265, cum-right, and Defds were quoted at 900. Katni ords were steady at 337/8, and Defds at 800. Shivrajpurs at 35/8, Central India Mining at 42.

The closing tone of the market was steac

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

The 44th half yearly report on the working of the Bank for the half year ending 31st December 1916 shows a nett profit for the half year of Rs. 1,27,640-13-9, out of which Rs. 18,969-8-0 have been writen off on a/c of bad debts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,08,671-5-9. Adding to this Rs. 20,250-4-0, brought forward from the last half year, the total amount for distribution is Rs. 1,28,921-9-9, which the Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Towards dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax	80,958 9 11
Towards General Reserve Fund...	10,000 0
Towards Contingent Fund as a Provision for Bad and Doubtful debts, to raise it to Rs. 83,182-8-7	29,000 0 0
Carried forward to next account	8,962 15 10
	1,28,921 9 9

During the half year under report the Directors purchased 5 lakhs worth of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan of the Government of India, redeemable in 1936, at par and thereby improved their holding of 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes by converting them to the extent of 5 lakhs to 4 per cent. Government Loan. Thus the Bank holds 10 lakhs worth of 4 per cent. Government Paper which represents the General Reserve Fund.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations not to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	320
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan.-July.	8%	73
Bank of Bombay ..	500	Jan.-July .	15%	1 410
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July .	16%	1,500
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	X. D. 79½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	5%	77
Central Co-op., Bk.,	50	..	6%	33
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100 / 100	Jan.-July / do.	Nil. / Nil.	30 / 35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£60
Eastern Bank Ltd	£10	March	5%	60
Mercantile Bank ..				
$ 12½ A	25	..	10%	$23
12½ B ..	25	..	10%	$22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	$80
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	820
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	do.	3	295
Bo. Cotton Manfg...	500	Nil.	—	290
Bombay United Company ..	250	.	25	890
Bombay United	250	.	20	665
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	295
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,100
Central India P	1,000	May-Nov.	5%	X. D. 437½
China	500	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Colaba Land& Mill .	700	..	55	1,240
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	825
Crescent	250	April.	8	195½
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	10	307½
David	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	440
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	170
Emperor Edward ..	250	..	20	550
Fazulbhoy	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	10	612½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	257½
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	400
Globe	100	..	Nil.	nom. 80
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	525
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	30	1 040
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	..	12	257½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	do.	20	400
Indo-China Mfg., ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	800
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	10	332½
Jamshed Manufg ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Aol.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kasturchand	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	25	960
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	40	1,800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	700
Lakshmi Cotton ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,325
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	30	1,550
Mauras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Maneckjee Petit ..	100	Mar.-Sept	Nil.	1,450
Meyer Sassoon ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,000	..	40	2,300
Nawab of Cambay ..	200	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 530
New Great Eastern	500	..	4	178
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	825
Pearl	100	..	15	435
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July .	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5 200
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	Rs.100	..	Nil.	89
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	625
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,452½
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	25
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	270
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,860
Tata Mill .. { O. / P.	500 / 500	400 / 400	— / 5½	525 / 370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,450
Union Mill .. { O. / P.	1,000 / 500	Apl.-Oct.	Nil. / 35	200 / 400
Vishnu Cotton	500	..	7½	630
Western India ..	1,000	..	25	X. D. 370
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.	8%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	104
Amritsar Patti Rly..	100	do.	8%	126
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	7%	590
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par 560
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4½	98
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	86
Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-June	6%	94
Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	do.	4%	114
Mandra Bhon Rly Rs. 90 ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	80
Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	82
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	May-Nov.	4%	94
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	100
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	July-Dec.	7%	110
Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	520
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	5%	101

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	350
Albert Karrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	6	100
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	275	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	120
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M..	250	..	..	140
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	645
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	8%	500
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	835
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	125	..	7½	100
Maluva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
*Mfg..	250	Aug	15	220
Manma.	1,000	Sept	40	1 000
New East Indian ..	400	Nov.	50	755
New Mofussil Co., ..	..	..	25	480
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	700
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	..	650
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	60
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Velkart U.P.Co., Ld.	500	Sept.	30	490
Vardwan G.P	150	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	915
All-India U. Co. Rs20	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamankus	5	..	Rs. 2	6½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	98
Badhan Pile ..	70	June	8	X-D 96
Baroda Tram Co., .	100	..	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..	100
Bri. Burma Pat ..	6	Mar.-Oct.	5½	5
Bo. Burma T Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.T.	960
B. Electric Sup. { P and T.Co.Ltd. { O	£10 / £10	Feb.-Aug.	6% / 7%	175 / 302½
Bombay Ice. Mfg.,	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill .	500	Jan.-Aug.	100	1,540
Bo. Lands& Buildings .	400	..	25	380
Bombay Steam Navigation Co { P	250 / 250	Mar.-Sept. / Feb.-Oct. .	12½ / 6%	255 / X-D 375
Bundi Cement Co.. .	10	New Co. ..	Nil.	16
Central I. M. Co. Ltd	10	April	2	42
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan. .	25	320
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5	120
Empire of Life Rs.50	500	..	42%	385
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	18
Chemical Co. { Debt.	Rsh.	Nil.	Nil.	35
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	337½
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Rs. 3	300
{ D	40	..	Nil.	800
{ P	100	..	7%	168
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	6½%	15
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. { Old 1 0 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July .	7%	195
{ P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	215
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	100	Oct.-July .	15	100
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	50	Oct.	10%	55
Kurrachee Landg.	200	July	Rs. 16	185
Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	100
Marcks & Co	100	July	15	80
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	195
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%	nom. 80
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	66
O. Govt., B. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	450
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 5	21
Port Canning Co. ..	1 000	Sept.	11½	700
Shivraipur Syndicate.	10	..	Rs. 1	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	nom. 55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel Co. ..	75	Sept.	15%	X.D. 220
	30	Sept.	185%	X.D. 900
	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,009	Jan.	5%	X.D. 1,085
,, ,, P	1,000	Jan.	4%	,, 920
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	½% prem
Thacker & Co. ..	5	May	20%	200
Telephone Co. ..	50	..	Rs. 5	180

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

Light rain has fallen locally in Assam and north Burma. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the extreme north of India and the disturbance has been accompanied by a rise of temperature in the north, but over the rest of northern India the temperature is generally lower than usual.

Forecast:—Some rain or snow in the north Punjab and surrounding hills and a few falls of rain in Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Feb 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m' 11 a.m. 9 p m 4 p m and 10 p.m	
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fans....	29.778 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.4 ,,
Dew Point	60.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.564 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0 0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85 0 ,,
Minimum.....do.	68.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ESE,WNW,NW,N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	152 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBA

The following are the hours and eights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	27	m 2 37	27 2	27	m 8 54	16 4
		3 40a	26 6		9 15a	20 3
Wed.	28	m 3 17	25 9	28	m 9 39	17 5
	Mar.	4 12a	25 4	Mar	m 10 16a	21 7
Thur.	1	m 4 5	24 5	1	m 10 35	18 6
		6 13a	24 7			
Fri.	2	m 5 8	23 4	2	m 0 45	22 3
		8 22a	24 9		0 4a	19 2
Sat.	3	m 6 58	22 11	3	m 2 45	21 8
		9 26a	25 5		1 40a	19 3
Sun.	4	m 8 46	23 4	4	m 3 35	20 10
		10 3a	26 1		2 41a	18 11
Mon.	5	m 9 38	24 2	5	m 4 6	20 0
		10 30a	26 8		3 30a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 43m.
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 44m.
Mar. 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 44m.
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 58m.	,, 6h. 44m
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,, 6h. 45m.
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 56m.	,, 6h. 45m.
,, 5 (Monday)	,, 6h. 56m.	,, 6h. 46m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan. 30th	6h. 31.5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb. 7th	8h. 58.4m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 15th	7h. 23.2m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide, at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th February 1917 was 29.982 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 27th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day in the north and the south-west Punjab but still in defect at night at Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day in upper and is still generally in defect at night Sind but is s. in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess in Kathiawar but in defect elsewhere. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature has risen but is still in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Bolgaum and Hyderabad and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature continues in defect except at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Temperature is rising in north-west India where conditions are becoming slightly unsettled but continues in defect in the central parts of the country and in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 27th of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Feb.) ..	70.8	57.5	71	..	7.53	—1.91
Jask ..	82.4	62.2	81	..	4.23	1.05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (26th Feb.) ..	80.6	64.8	65	..	4.23	1.10
PUNJAB						
Multan ..	88.6	52.8	30	..	0.23	—0.89
Rawalpindi ..	74.9	48.4	28	..	0.72	—0.37
Lahore ..	79.3	47.6	44	..	0.12	—2.36
Hissar ..	80.8	46.2	48	..	0 57	..
Ambala ..	79.7	45.1	48	..	0.45	—1.11
Delhi ..	76.8	54.9	67	..	0.85	—1.45
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	80.4	51.0	34	..	0.48	—0.85
Mainpuri ..	79.3	48.5	49	..	1.01	—0.38
Jhansi ..	82.1	48.8	38	..	2.14	0.65
Cawnpore ..	79.4	52.5	42	..	3.87	2.13
Allahabad ..	79.7	48.2	43	..	3.01	1.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	90.5	51.2	68	..	0.09	—0.76
Karachi ..	75.9	68.9	74	..	0.18	—1.02
Ajmer ..	80.2	45.0	33	..	0	—1.10
Jaipore ..	82.5	40.1	30	..	0.41	—0.70
Kotah ..	83	51.3	34	..	0.12	—0 65
Mount Abu ..	68.5	52.6	14	..	0.41	—0.60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	88.7	51.9	63	..	0.53	0.15
Dwarka ..	79.0	64.0	84	..	0	—0 62
Veraval ..	88.6	60.5	59	..	0	—0 44
Rajkot ..	87.8	47.3	47	..	0.02	—0.43
Bhavnagar Para ..	87.8	58.8	32	..	0	—0.45
Surat ..	91.3	55.7	45	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad ..	91.1	57.1	18	..	1.04	0.71
Deesa ..	90.3	49.8	20	..	1.15	0.68
Neemuch ..	80.7	45.1	16	..	1.13	0.41
Indore ..	82.1	47.1	31	..	1.76	0.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	78.3	45.3	52	..	5.23	3.07
Sangor ..	79.4	55.0	15	..	3.06	1.13
Hoshangabad ..	81.9	48.4	47	..	4.66	3.12
Khandawa ..	86.3	48.5	39	..	1.68	0.64
Akola ..	88.2	51.7	32	..	4.67	2.99
Amraoti ..	86.6	59.3	18	..	4.11	2.39
Nagpur ..	85.4	54.1	28	..	5.47	3.97
Chanda ..	84.9	55.0	55	..	4.91	3.15
Raipur ..	82.1	54.4	46	..	6.18	4.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.0	68.1	63	..	2.40	1.83
Ratnagiri ..	82.3	67.3	67	..	8.65	7.96
Marmugao ..	83.0	70.4	86	..	5.50	4.31
Karwar ..	83.9	64.8	92	..	9.68	7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	90.8	50.2	29	..	1.65	0.82
Ahmednagar ..	85.8	52.3	29	..	2.08	0.81
Poona ..	88.0	51.5	58	..	2.95	1.83
Sholapur ..	92.0	62.2	37	..	9.16	7.65
Bijapur ..	90.0	63.2	38	..	9.80	8.57
Belgaum ..	85.8	58.1	69	..	11.56	9.62
Aurangabad ..	86.3	56.1	46	..	3.95	2.05
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.9	61.7	46	..	3.21	1.95

BOMBAY WOMEN AND INDENTURED LABOUR.

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE ABOLITION.

MEETING AT MADHAV BAG.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES.

A very largely-attended meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held yesterday in the Madhav Bag, Bombay, to protest against the system of indentured labour in Fiji and other colonies. Lady Mehta presided.

At the outset Mrs. Jaiji Jethangir Petit announced that Lady Jejeebhoy and Lady Jehangir had sent messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting.

LADY MEHTA.

Lady Mehta, addressing the assembly, said:—

"Allow me please, to thank you for your kindness for inviting me to the chair on this occasion. I cheerfully respond to the call, though I wish that your choice had fallen on some one better and worthier than myself. I, however crave your indulgence to overlook my shortcomings in the discharge of the responsible duty to which you have called me.

It is needful at the outset, that I should clearly inform you of the object for which we are all assembled here this afternoon. Its sole purpose is that we, women of this great city, whose humanity is so well known, should embrace the present opportunity to express our feelings and sentiments on the most parlous and debased conditions in which, according to all unimpeachable accounts, our poor, helpless and unhappy countrywomen, indentured coolies in the distant British Colonies, especially in Fiji, have for long years found themselves by no free action of their own. It is only by means of such expression of opinion as we may publicly give in this place to-day that we can adequately discharge our solemn duty towords our helpless sisters, and we earnestly pray to Government to ameliorate the conditions referred to and put an end once for all and ever to that state legislation which has been the fountain source of all their misery and woes. You should firmly bear in mind that the object of this meeting is in no way to embarrass the Government. On the contrary, our sole aim and object is rather to strengthen the hands of our Rulers by respectfully bringing to their notice our inmost feelings and sentiments on the condition of the emigrants in some of the British Colonies, including Fiji.

INDENTURED LABOUR LEGISLATION.

I daresay many of you are aware of what is understood by Indentured Labour Legislation. But I may be permitted to briefly explain for the benefit of those who may not be aware, that it is a law passed by the Government of India years ago, with the most beneficent and humane object of protecting such of his Majesty's Indian subjects who choose of their own free will and accord to emigrate to the British Colonies as coolies or labourers to serve by contract on the plantations of the colenists, for a certain number of years on certain conditions. For this reason the labour is called "Indentured." The object is to protect them from cruelty or hardship or any other kind of tyranny or oppression formerly notorious in Jamaica and other places where the poor labourers used to be treated as slaves, that is to say, as much as their domestic plough cattle. You will thus perceive that it was with the most humane and beneficent object for the good and comfortable treatment of the Indian emigrant coolies, and of their individual liberty and material welfare, that the Indentured Indian Act was passed. After the expiry of five years of the contract, the emigrant was free to return to India or if he so wished, to renew his contract for another term of five years. In this way hundreds of emigrants of former days have became permanent settlers in Mauritius, in South Africa and elsewhere. They have been able to save money and some are to-day planters themselves.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

But there have been colonies where the emigrants have been known to be very badly treated, and specially the womenkind. They are reported by unimpeachable authorities to be dealt with by the Fiji planters as so many prostitutes and their treatment as well as of their children is shocking. Now you will see how the very beneficent purpose of the act has been abused and absolutely defeated in a most abominable manner by the planters in the Colonies. Among these Fiji is most notorious. Some time ago a great and sympathehtic friend of India Mr. Andrews, purposely went to Fiji in company with another gentleman, Mr. Pearson, to learn on the spot from personal observations and interview with the unhappy indentured labourers what were their actual hardships, miseries and general moral and material condition. They were most disagreeably surprised at what was actually taking place there. These gentlemen, on their return, published, in February 1916, their report on Indentured Labour in Fiji. Their independent inquiry revealed a shocking state of matters, specially as regards the poor women. Our blood curdles and our hairs stand on end when we read instances after instances of a variety of character enumerated in the joint report. They have discharged their self-imposed but most laudable task in a thoroughly fair and impartial manner. As they themselves observe in the preface, they have on the one hand attempted to show "the serious nature of the evils which exist under the indenture system"; on the other hand they have endeavoured to explain "what painstaking efforts are now being made by the Fiji Government to deal justly by the Indian settlers."

But whatever may be the honourable efforts to put forth by the Fiji Government all India is now convinced, as you may have already noticed from the resolutions passed at scores of public meetings all over the country, that inasmuch as the very system of Indentured Labour is opposed to all notions of civilised humanity, to liberty and above all to female chastity which an Indian woman cherishes as most inviolable and consecrates her whole life to its precepts, it must be once and for all abolished.

RADICALLY WRONG.

It is radically wrong, say both Mr. Andrews and Mr. Pearson: "The position may be briefly stated as follows:—Contracts for personal service, which are made, with ignorance on the one hand and intelligence on the other; or contracts which are brought about by the exploitation of the weak, or contracts which are engaged in for an extremely long period of years—these all tend to reproduce servile features. In these cases the new word "indenture" is nearly eqdivalent to the old word "slavery" writ large. Indeed the wish to possess such a form of labour proceeds from the same instinct, the instinct to endeavour to get the service of a fellow human being on compulsory terms. This is the root objection. It is neither a free nor an intelligent interest. It is also fixed for a dangerously long period of years and thus is liable to the abuse of individual liberty which is so dear to civilised humanity. The indentured labour legislation, again, permits what are called "Garden Sircars," to hunt about for recruits in India. They have been known for years as a notoriously unscrupulous band of middlemen who, to gain a fat commission, seduce poor and ignorant people by a variety of hollow promises and temptations. They also know the law well. Therefore, they have become experts by walking round the law and thus evade the penalties. Such a class should never flourish, as it has so long been permitted to flourish.

END THE LEGISLATION.

All the shocking evils now so thoroughly exposed could never have arisen but for the Indentured Labour legislation. Its provisions have been infamously abused by the gardeu sircars and the planters alike. Under the circumstances, it has become inevitable that this legislation, which is at the root of all the misery, the oppression and the abominable moral debasement from which the luckless emigrants suffer, specially the ignorant and innocent females, must be repealed. The resolutions put before you have no other objective in view. It is admitted on all hands that it is inadvisable and inexpedient to mend the law. It must therefgre be ended, and our respectful and solemn prayer to the Government is that the Indentured Labour legislation should not be allowed to remain on the Indian Statue book a day longer than 31st May next. With these observations I call on the mover of the first resolution to propose it.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, seconding the resolution, said they all protested against the system of indentured labour which was not only a legalisation of vice but a compulsion to a continuation of a thing which would require the effect of ages to be wiped out of the memory of India. She rejoiced that noble-minded Englishmen feeling the shame and sorrow that India had to suffer had joined hands with that great Indian Mr. Gandhi (cheers) and had gone from city to city to kindle the heart of the reunited Indian nation to the wrong of the labourers in Fiji and to arouse its righteous indignation against the system and its determination that it should cease and cease immediately. The whole country had joined in this cry and it would never sleep till this stain of indentured labour was wiped off, and till Government, to whom the whole of India had given reasoned loyalty and service all along, removed the degradation and shame of this legalised crime against the womanhood of India. Women of all communities and creeds—whether Christians, Zoroastrians, Hindus or Mahomedans—were united in their demand that this shame shall go (applause) and go at once (continued cheers), no matter what other questions the abolition of the system involved. It was the one thing that could not stand (cheers) because it was not merely a political issue that could await consideration but a great moral issue, which involved their self-respect and well-being. We there a single woman who did not hold her honour dearer than life? Then it was not enough for them to sit at home because they were safe from the shame and sorrows of their womankind in Fiji, because as long as even one woman went to that island they could not avoid the reproach of shame and sorrow that even one woman should go to work under that system.

The women of India could not evade their responsibility by simply saying that it was a Government matter and they had nothing to do with it. But, she urged, it was not a political issue. It was a moral issue, and as guardians of chastity and preservers and sustainers of the ideals of a nation it was their duty to raise their voice against this monstrous system.

MRS. RAMABAI RANADE.

Mrs. Ramabai Ramade moved:—

(a) That this meeting of the Women of Bombay after having learnt with deep regret the disastrous results of the system of indentured labour especially in the Fiji Islands and particularly as it affects the chastity of women, with the consequent implications, holds it to be an intolerable wrong against Indian womanhood and against humanity, and therefore respectfully and earnestly requests H. E. the Viceroy to secure the abolition of the system at the latest on 31st May next. (b) That in case recruiting takes place under the system in the meantime this meeting further prays his Excellency to adopt immediate measures, limiting it only to *bona fide* families.

Mrs. Ranade said the system of indentured labour against which they had met that day to raise their protest had proved to be most harmful to the Indian labourers who worked under it both morally and socially. It had also reduced Indian women to a state of degradation which ought not to be passed over unnoticed. England took credit for abolishing slavery, but she asked what was the difference between slavery and the system of indentured labour as it obtained in the Fiji Island and other British colonies? An impartial investigation made by missionaries and others into the condition of indentured labourers and their womankind showed that in many cases these men and women lived in a state of belotry.

LADY PETIT.

Lady Petit, supporting the Resolution, said:—

I feel the full weight of my responsibility, in being asked to support this Resolution, so ably proposed by Mrs. Ranade and seconded by the great woman of India. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. I will not have much to say on the subject. What woman calling herself an Indian, with any sense of self-respect would not feel revolted at all the harrowing details brought to light by some of the well-wishers o fIndia, who in their zeal have taken the trouble to obtain first-hand authentic knowledge of matters as they are in Fiji Islands and elsewhere? What woman understanding her true position, knowing what she owed to the past of womanhood in India and the legacy she was bound to leave to posterity would sit quiet under this monstrous outrage of a majority of colonists on the poor helpless women of India, the outrages that take us back to the days of the slave-trade? I have no possible doubt that if the matter is rightly represented to his Excellency the Viceroy, sympathetic as we know him to be towards the feelings of Indians, and if he is made to realize how these outrages have revolted against the most cherished virtue of the women of India, ways and means could easily be found to put an end to the helotry before the 31st of May, particularly taking into consideration, the great fact that the most sympathetic of India's Viceroys, Lord Hardinge, his present successor, and the Secretary of State for India, have all openly declared their convictions for ending this pernicious system of Indentured Labour as at present exists in Fiji Islands. The justice of the demand must hasten its grant by the Government. It is now upwards of three years that we met together in a public meeting in the Town Hall to protest against the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa and to-day we meet here to protest most emphatically against this system of Indentured Labour which is nothing but another name for the rankest slavery, as the chairman of the Public Meeting in the Town Hall described it the other day.

CHANGED ANGLE OF VISION.

It is indeed difficult to reconcile all the talk about the changed angle of vision after the war as far as India is concerned and the continuance of this wicked system in one part of the great British Empire. When Australia, Canada and South Africa know that labour could be bought in India at 5s. a week for a fixed term of five years, how could they possess any respect for the men and women of India, letting alone India's righteous demand to enjoy equal rights and previleges with them? When the cry goes forth from the whole of womanhood in India against this crime, I feel no doubt that the cry will meet with a response from the right quarter and an end will be put to a system that on the face of it gives a total contradiction to the traditions of the British Race. The past glory and greatness of India was in no small measure due to the chastity of the women of India. Was it not for the preservation of this the greatest of woman's virtues that India has passed through the ages of "Sati" and still jealously maintains the purdah system and cannot get over its antipathy to widow remarriage? For her ideals of purity and gentle reserve the woman of India will always carry her head high before any woman of any nation in the world.

We have heard that strong influence will be brought to bear on the continuance of this system. But when we are told that the number of victims to this abhorrent system is less than ten thousand, the planters and the colonists could very well man their labour with people of their own country.

BLOW TO BRTTISH PRESTIGE.

English rule has brought western influence to bear upon our backward eastern womanhood. It is impossible to think that a people who have lived through the age of chivalry—and we are always reminded that the days of chivalry are not yet gone—can countenance slavery in parts of its own wide Empire. If a similar state of things continue it must always be at the cost of British prestige in India as well as all over the civilized world. We read a Reuter's telegram in the evening Papers of Saturday last that the Secretary of State for India stated in the House of Commons that he was glad to say that the condition of Indentured labourers had been greatly ameliorated by the recent changes of Colonial Laws. Ladies! we will not sit quiet at those words. I ask you to raise your full voice against the very existence of this shameful system, a system that must always make India bow her head low before the self-governing dominions and the other Colonies of the British Empire. We all must say with one voice that this system of Indentured Labour must go and that very soon. And that if any recruiting takes place before the system is totally abolished, this meeting respectfully urges H. E. the Viceroy to adopt immediate measures limiting the recruiting only to bona-fide families.

Patient, as we Indians are, even patience has its limits. In the combined interests of the British Empire, India has made great sacrifices and will continue to make sacrifices. I hold that a cry like this from India cannot be easily disregarded by his Majesty's Government. Could the same Government ever keep blind to the pent up feelings of the whole manhood and womanhood of India giving expression in the Press and on the platforms to their deep and unanimous feeling in the matter? Did not the Public meeting in the Town Hall with the serried audience that was there proclaim unequivocally the feelings of Bombay on this question, as similar meetings have done in different parts of India of which we have been reading in the Press so much lately? With these words I beg to give my whole-hearted support to both the clauses of the proposition.

Dilshad Begum Saheba further supported the resolution.

LADY JAGMOHANDAS.

Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas, further supporting the resolution, said:

You have already heard much how immoral and tyranical is the system of Indentured Labour prevailing in the Fiji Islands where ignorant men and women are carried under false hopes and vain promises. This system of Indentured Labour is prevailing there, for the last 23 years, and every year two or three thousand men and women are tempted to sacrifice their lives to this inhuman system. It is a known fact how agents of these colonists move about in different towns and villages of India inducing poor ignorant and illeterate men and women to fall into the snare which they so skilfully and cunningly lay before them. In other words, if I am permitted to say it is nothing but practising sheer cruelty upon these innocent helpless creatures. Sisters, I do not wish to take much of your precious time by repeating to you the great sufferings of Indian women, the miserable and immoral life which they are compelled to lead being separated from their husbands and dear children, as they are known to the world through the reports of our hearty friends Mr. Andrews and Mr. Pearson which they have published after a careful study and personal inquiry of the question; yet I would strongly urge the abolition of this system of Indentured Labour which has brought the status of Indian women to mere slavery and which has demoralised thousands of our simple hearted ignorant sisters. If we are educated, if we have in the heart of our hearts any respect for our country and our religion, if we consider our chastity as our priceless possession, dear sisters, wake up and raise your voice to release our unfortunate sisters from the fetters of this "rakshasi" and blood sucking system of Indentured Labour prevailing in the Fiji Islands.

AN ABOMINABLE SYSTEM.

The Commission appointed by his Majesty as well as a few years back the Commission of Messrs. Maclean and Chimanlal appointed by the Government of India have strongly recommended in their reports a great modification in this system of Indentured Labour which prove it clearly to be full of grave defects and which therefore cannot be tolerated under any circumstances, because owing to the prevalence of this system we see Indian labourers and specially Indian females falling a prey for ever to slavery, and thus ruining their whole lives. Sisters, we are told that in view of the part taken by India in this present war, the Colonies have begun to feel a sympathy for Indians and that if this question be left totally at their discretion, this system would be better and easily abolished; but dear sisters, let me say once again that this system is so abominable that the kind and just British Government which sheds the blood of thousands of its children to promote the cause of truth and justice should not delay the abolition of this system for a minute.

Lord Chelmsford has recommended the consideration of this question to be postponed till it is decided by the Colonial Conference, and has further recommended to improve the situation by increasing the percentage of Indian females from 30 to 50 per cent. However good may be the motives, I cannot help saying that by thus increasing the percentage of females it would be nothing more than adding to the sufferings of Indian females in the Fiji Islands and thus cruelly thrusting them into the deep valley of immorality.

It is therefore of great importance and necessity to bring to the notice of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford the details of all these horrors which accompany in the train of this abominable and inhuman system of Indentured Labour, and for that purpose it would be advisable to send her Excellency a deputation of influential Indian ladies, and I hope, you dear sisters would carry the resolution unanimously.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MISS SHIRIN CURSETJI.

Miss Shirin M. Cursetji moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the women of Bombay hereby appoints and authorises Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Tata, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, and Mrs. D. N. Sirur to wait on a deputation upon his Excellency the Viceroy to represent to him the feelings of Indian women on the system of indentured labour, as it affects the honour of Indian womanhood and request complete abolition of the system on or before 31st May next."

Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, moving the resolution, said it was a question of the purity of womanhood and it did not matter an iota that the women who went to Fiji to work under the system of indentured labour were poor women. It affected all womanhood. The deputation would try to impress upon H. E. Lord Chelmsford the fact of the intensity of feeling and pain that the continuation of the system had caused in the mind of the people and they hoped that after hearing the deputation H. E. the Viceroy would take prompt measures to put a stop to the system.

The deputation would strengthen his Excellency's hands in his endeavours in this direction.

MRS. M. K. GANDHI.

Mrs. M. K. Gandhi seconded the resolution, which was supported by Lady Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale, and carried unanimously.

LADY CHANDAVARKAR.

Lady Chandavarkar moved a resolution authorising the President to send a copy of the above resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy for his favourable and sympathetic consideration.

Lady Chandavarkar said the people considered the Government as their parents and it was their duty to remove everything that caused them pain and sorrow. Two years ago Lord Hardinge condemned in emphatic terms the system of indentured labour, and yet they found with pain that there was a talk of continuing the system for five years more. Their present Viceroy had declared that he was ever ready to respect the sentiments and feelings of the majority of the people, and she hoped that he would take prompt action in this matter which had evoked an unanimous expression of opinion for doing away with the system. In the past the Government had recognised that it was quite within its province to pass measures for the moral and social well-being of the people, and in the past it had exercised these powers in putting a stop, to the practice of 'sutti' and by passing the Age of Consent Act. In the same way she thought a good case had been made out for a repeal the indentured labour legislation. (Applause).

MRS. KRISHNAGAORI SETALVAD.

Mrs. Krishnagaori Chimanlal H. Setalvad, seconding the resolution, said it was their duty to acquaint the rulers of the country with their views and feelings for if they did not do so the latter would not be able to remove their grievances.

The question they had met to discuss there that afternoon was of great importance to women. Women valued nothing more than their chastity and their ancient history abounded in instances of heroic sacrifices made by women for the sake of chastity. The system of indentured labour in Fiji affected thousands of their country women and the women of this country must draw the attention of H. E. the Viceroy to the iniquitous system that prevailed in that island. In times past thousands of Indian women had immolated themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands out of an overwhelming sense of fidelity to the memory of their husbands and the women of India must tell H. E. the Viceroy that they valued chastity more than anything else and that nothing short of the entire abolition of the iniquitous system of indentured labour would meet with their approval.

They all sincerely hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would do his utmost to remove the stain of indentured labour.

LADY TATA.

Lady Tata, supporting the resolution, said:

I support the resolution just proposed by Lady Chandavarkar and seconded by Mrs. Setalvad, with much pleasure and with the sincere hope that the resolutions passed here to-day will meet the truly sympathetic consideration of his Excellency Lord Chelmsford. Much has been said on the question of the system of Indentured Labour, and has been very ably said, by those ladies who have spoken before me to-day, and by various other speakers—men and women—at other meetings both in Bombay and all over India. The sense of feeling and the gist of all these speches are one and the same; and yet I venture to think they can bear repitition for this reason that too much can never be said against the iniquities and horrors of the present system of Indentured Labour in the Fiji Island and elsewhere. The moral degradation to both men and women, the entire loss of all feelings of self-respect, the passion and crime, and above all the helpless slavery engendered by this system are things not to be tolerated any longer by any civilized nation. The existence of the system is a shame and a disgrace to all concerned and no less to us the people of India. It is a shame and a disgrace that this system and the laws enacted in connection with it which degrade and condemn our men and women to a state of life almost akin to that of animals, should have been allowed to continue for so long. One cannot help wondering for how many

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 27th of Sheherewar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 5th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1335.
Hindu: 6th of Fagun Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7. 1m.; Sunset: 6h. 44m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Sailors' Home Society, Annual General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 31st Annual General Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "The Scamps" at 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Meeting of members and their friends of Bombay Natural History Society at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 4.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6-30 p.m. "The Scamps."

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps" at 9-45 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre: "The Light that Failed" at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Friday, March 2nd 1917:—

Wednesday 28th:—Plain clothes parade on maidan at 5-30 p.m. Ambulance instructions, Tenderfoot and 2nd Class tests. Cubs.—Knot tying and hand signal drill.

Saturday March 3rd:—Uniform parade on maidan at 3-15 p.m. Field day on Malabar Hill. Staves to be carried.

Appointments:—Scout J. Bedford to be Actg. Second Kangaroo Patrol.

Cub Barnes to Kangaroo Patrol.

Uniform:—Will those who are not yet in possession of shoulder knots and green tabs, please apply to A. S. M. for same.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. in charge, 1st Bombay.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day and not on Tuesday as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier member of the Society of Dramatic Authors of France, etc., will deliver a lecture in French this evening at 6-15 in the Hall of the Cercle Litteraire on "A Parisian's impressions of the East."

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held this evening at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when a religious discussion will be held on "Advait" by Swami Camkar and Saraswatidas Vedanti.

The weekly class for the study of "Indian Public Questions" conducted by Prof. P. K. Telang will meet this evening at 7 (S.T.) at the rooms of the Branch, 251, Hornby Road, Fort. The class is open to the public.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, a meeting of public protest will be held at 6-30 p.m., on Saturday the 3rd proximo at Mr. Shiwam's residence (Ambr's house near Mirandas' chawl, Lady Jamsetwee Road, Dadar) to pass resolutions in connection with indentured immigration the recent application of the Defence of India Act to Messrs. Bal and Pal, Indian representatives in the forthcoming Imperial War, conference and the Public Services Commission's Report.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MUNICIPAL BILL INTRODUCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 27.

An ordinary meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council took place yesterday. The most important item introduced was the Municipal Bill, intended to broaden the basis of local self-Government. The object of the Bill was fully explained by the mover, Mr. Subba Iyer, Head Sircar Vakil, in a lengthy speech, after which the principle was affirmed and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

An amendment of the Press regulation was moved which requires the printers of newspapers to send to the Government two copies of newspapers free. After transacting other items the Council dispersed.

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Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing. of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Wednesday, February 28, 1917.

THE CALL TO YOUNG INDIA.

We have already dealt at some length with the obscure phrasеology employed by the Commander-in-Chief, the Viceroy and even less explicably, by Mr. Chamberlain, in regard to the precise scope and status for Indians contemplated by the provisions of the Defence of India Bill, and we cannot sufficiently deplore the ambiguity that still pervades such questions as, for instance, the admission of Indians to commissioned ranks on a footing of equality with British officers. This is the more unfortunate because, had the points been cleared up before the scheme was launched, we doubt not it would have made a great difference to the response of India. None the less the time has come when all details and differences, however important in themselves, should be put on one side, and subordinated to the great principle which is involved, and the great opportunity that is afforded to the people of India, in the new measure which has been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The principle to which we refer comprises nothing less than this that, after a protracted period of esmasculation, the opportunity again presents itself to Indians to be worthy of their manhood. It is vitally important that the full significance and the full potentialities of the new responsibility should be clearly realized by all Indians, and being realized, should be courageously and worthily shouldered. It is necessary that an adequate vision should be brought to bear upon the opening that confronts India to-day. The question is not whether Indians will accept, or even accept in a spirit of generous enthusiasm, a statutory invitation extended to them. The question rather is whether they are going to seize with alacrity, and with clear-eyed perception, the opportunity that has at last arisen, after years of almost crushing depression and denial, of their being able to fit themselves for the discharge of that first and paramount of all patriotic duties and personal obligations,—the defence of their Motherland. The call is nothing less, whether in its present purpose or its potential signification, and it is essential, if the future of India is to be worthy of her past, that the response should in every way be adequate to the occasion. In a special sense, the appeal is to Young India: to those fine, generous and ardent spirits of the new generation who have been already fired and ennobled by the "vision of patriotism." We would earnestly appeal to them, with all the emphasis at our command, to rise to the full height of their opportunity. They may rest assured that all pettifogging annoyances and restrictions will be swept off their path once they are on the march. They must realize that now is the time to put their nationalism, their love of the Motherland, and their loyalty to the Empire, to the most purposeful service that a patriot could be called upon to undertake. Nationalism can have but little meaning if the nation is not in a position to vindicate it, and the occasion presents itself to Indians, as we have said, to give full validity and a new inspiration to their patriotism and loyalty. Whatever may have been the circumstances of the immediate past, let them now muster their manhood for the discharge of the solemn duty of preparing themselves for the defence of India. If India is theirs, as they proudly claim, no alternative agency can ever absolve them from the inalienable obligation of being her defenders. But the task of defence is more a scientific than an academic proposition in these days. It is not a matter of glowing sentiment so much as of hard, sustained and self-sacrificing training. And it is in this spirit that the problem has got to be approached and the opportunity grasped. And it is because we have always believed that the patriotic convictions of Indians are, psychologically as well as historically, no less courageous than rational, that we are hopeful of a fine and overwhelming response to the call of getting ready, and getting able, for the defence of India, and the maintenance of that Empire within which alone she can attain her full stature and her completest realization.

We must express our satisfaction that the recognised leaders of the community have declared themselves on this matter with unanimity and decisiveness. The non-official members of the Viceroy's Council took the earliest opportunity of welcoming the measure, and, as on many other questions, proved themselves to be true representatives of the people. Since then, Mr. Tilak has given the lead in terms of unmistakeable meaning and force as to the duty that devolves upon all patriotic Indians. Again, it is a special pleasure to acknowledge the characteristic energy and practical enthusiasm with which Mrs. Besant has opened her campaign of recruitment for the Defence of India Force. The response with which her appeal has met in Madras,—more than 500 volunteers having registered at the close of her first meeting,—is an index and augury of the whole country's readiness. Let us then set to work in right earnest, and let the response of India be such as to vindicate her nationhood, and to settle, beyond all cavil and questioning, her claim to be a worthy member of the British Empire.

Notes of the Day

The Retaking of Kut.

The reports of the British successes in Mesopotamia during the past few days, gratifying as they have been, had not altogether prepared us for the splendid news which we publish this morning of the capture of the entire enemy's positions from Sann-i-Yat to Kut-el-Amara. Thus after a long,—though at the same time comparatively brief,—period of ten months of re-organisation and immense effort, the disaster of last April has been in part retrieved and Townshend is to-day avenged. The actual capture of Kut has, as a telegram from Delhi reminds us, more of a sentimental interest than a practical one, since it forms but an incident in a series of important operations covering a very much larger field and was not an aim in itself. But the sentimental interest in this case is a very strong one and though the "automatic" passing of Kut into British hands may be but an incident in a chain of successes of a very much bigger character, the fact of its being in British possession cannot but react very strongly in the moral sense on the forces on both sides and re-establish British prestige, which suffered a severe blow when Townshend and his brave force marched out of their camp and surrendered to the Turks.

The Road to Bagdad.

The enforced Turkish retreat seems to have been the result of a series of brilliant operations in which military genius, resourcefulness and energy were conspicuous. General Maude at the same time has been methodical and has risked nothing, but when the moment has been propitious for going ahead he has seized it and used the opportunity to the full. The present offensive began on December 13th when the British forces crossed the Shatt-el-Hai. That was the first step and it was followed by a long, but probably wise and necessary, pause of nearly a month before the assault was renewed and the Turks continuously attacked in Mahomed Abdul Hasan loop of the Tigris till January 21st, when the enemy found himself compelled at abandon his positions and the right bank of the Tigris thus came completely into the hands of the British from Kut downwards. Since then there has been continuous progress. The operations have, perhaps, sometimes seemed slow But the Turks have put up a gallant resistance, and they had all the advantage of carefully chosen and elaborately entrenched lines of defence. But on Friday last General Maude entered on the final phase, which resulted in the complete breaking of their defence, and on Saturday the Turkish retreat began. The operations must now undergo a change in character. The fighting is in the open and it remains to be seen how rapidly General Maude will be able to follow up his success, which at any rate has opened the road to Bagdad.

The German Retreat.

It is not possible as yet to appraise the full value of the great British success on the Ancre. The German retreat apparently is still in mid-operation and no one can tell how far it is likely to be carried. It was the initial failure of the operations in the Ancre section of the Front that prevented the full success of the great offensive in the West which was begun last August and had to be suspended in November. At the latter date the completion of the operations for the driving of the Germans out of the whole Bapaume area had to be postponed until the Spring, but the persistent harrying of the enemy on every possible occasion during the winter has brought about unexpected results, and we find that the Germans have no intention of waiting for the Spring to be forced to abandon their positions. The weakness of their position can be realised from the effect of the first sign of a renewal of the offensive on the Ancre which has forced them to abandon the whole Bapaume area. It is evident that the previous efforts of the British commanders achieved more than they had suspected, and the German line was a mere pretence which has collapsed at the first serious shock. It is not possible to speculate as to what may be the end of this. The messages from Hedquarters are cautious but it would not be surprising to find that the German retreat may not even stop at the Bapaume Ridge as is suggested but result in a general attempt to shorten the whole line.

The Armed Neutral.

President Wilson was once too proud to fight but he has been forced at last to become an armed neutral, prepared to defend by force the rights of Americans and to uphold the rights of American ships to sail the seas unmolested. This is a somewhat paradoxical sequel, not only to the former attitude of uncompromising pacificism, but also to the somewhat remarkable seconding of Germany's one-time preposterous claim that she was fighting for the freedom of the seas; for it is impossible to forget that the worthy President joined his voice to that hypocritical and unsustainable plea. However the neutrals know now what Germany's idea of the freedom of the seas is and it is greatly to the credit of President Wilson that he, at least, alone among the neutrals, is prepared to fight for American rights to sail the seas, even if he does not feel called upon to join the league for the suppression of general piracy and the defence of every kind of right and freedom which Germany has violated. We cannot pretend that even now the United States Government presents a very dignified and admirable spectacle, with its purely selfish regard for its own interests and its refusal to stand forth and fight for the general interests of humanity, but it is at least an advance on the former attitude of completely selfish pacifism.

An Unmerited Reproach.

Of course one does not expect the President to be logical or practical and we need not be surprised that even his armed neutrality does not do very much for the protection of American rights on the High Seas. Apparently his precautionary measures are to stop short at arming merchantmen. For anything further,—and the "necessity for definite action may come at any time"—he merely proposes to be prepared. Apparently not a single American warship is to be sent forth to guard American commerce on the seas. In these circumstances the President's reproach of the American mercantile marine, whose vessels are timidly keeping in Home ports and causing a congestion which he realises "may presently accomplish German aims" is hardly justified. Their timidity is excusable since the President is not prepared to send them forth guarded by American warships, and they can scarcely as yet have received the arms which he proposes to give them. If he realises that their timidity is likely to accomplish German aims the best thing he can do is to go the whole hog and become something more than an armed neutral. If the time is not now for definite action, will that time ever come in Dr. Wilson's indefinite mind?

Colour Prejudice in Natal.

However much one wishes that colour prejudice and racial bar were things of the past in the British Empire, their manifestations, especially in South Africa, must needs obtrude themselves continually. The latest example of this is the refusal of the Dundee (Natal) Town Council to grant a license to an Indian merchant, Mr. Karodia, to transfer his business premises from one part of the town to another. It appears that Mr. Karodia who has been a licensed trader for the last twenty years, recently bought a building of his own at a cost of £3,000, to which he wanted to remove because he could not get a renewal of the lease of his old premises. The grounds on which the Licensing Officer refused this transfer are worthy of note. He refused the transfer, because he understood the opinion of the Borough was that a particular street, namely, that to which the transfer was proposed to be made, should be reserved for European traders and that Mr. Karodia's case might be used as a precedent by Asiatics to transfer their premises to the European quarter and so forth.

Avoiding Class Distinctions!

"I wish," he wrote, "to avoid class distinction and keep the main street of the Borough for Europeans. . . .?" One wonders whether to condemn the impudence of this disingenuous plea or to laugh at its stupidity. Apart from that, it is time that this sort of thing should be immediately stopped. As "Indian Opinion" says,

"An Indian, because he is an Indian, is refused permission to transfer his business to premises owned by himself, even though it had been clearly shown that the man was carrying on his business from month to month not knowing when it might be closed down. Such action amounts to rank tyranny. We have heard, from time to time, of a "new angle of vision" brought about by this great war. We must confess that we never had much hope that the war would make prejudiced people unbiassed, selfish tradesmen-councillors fair-minded, or Licensing Officers models of justice; still we did expect that whilst the war was still going on and Indians were spilling their blood for the Empire, that a British Town Council in one of the most British towns of this most British Province of South Africa, would have refrained from such a scandalous exhibition of colour prejudice and unfairness."

"Hate" Propaganda on the Stage.

Some idea of the desperate expedients which have been resorted to in Germany to stir up hatred against England may be gathered from the fact that in mail week, the enterprising Lessing Theatre in Berlin staged Bernard Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island" and arranged for one of the actors to read portions of the preface by way of a "prologue." This was an obvious effort to exploit the anti-British temper of the public. Unfortunately for the organisers, the whole thing turned out such a fiasco that even the semi-official Press was constrained to admit that the "desired effect did not take place" and that "the intended shell did not explode." As to the piece itself, it is instructive to note, the criticism was that, though witty and satirical, it

by no means represents any serious artillery fire on behalf of oppressed Ireland against the domineering and despotic England, but a mere piece of brilliant fireworks. . What is seen in it is only a domestic quarrel between the English and the Irish as different types of humanity, which concerns us Germans very little indeed.

German Industrial Science.

That with their characteristic thoroughness the Germans should have applied themselves to the conquest of science for industrial purposes during the war was inevitable. Prof. Roth reviews in the Dusseldorf "General Anzeiger" the technical progress in German industry during the war. He points out that in the first place Germany has learnt in the war to make use of her water power for the production of electricity in order to economise coal. The resultant saving of human labour is so great that "Germany can now produce electrical energy almost as cheaply as the countries possessing an unlimited supply of water power, and . . . . numerous industrial concerns have undergone a process of modernisation or 'Americanism'." In the field of chemistry, it is stated, rapid advances have been made from the laboratory to the manufacturing stage in the synthetic production of "important organic bodies as well as of such war material as is required for explosives, rubber, etc. But, above all,

the chemical conquest of the air in the form of extraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere has made such progress that in 1917-18 the Government will be able to dispose of 5,000,000 tons of nitrous manure, which is four times the amount we needed in peace time. . . . And the equally difficult problem of the production of glycerine, toluol, benzol, sulphuric acid, etc., has also been solved.

But that is not all. The revelation that according to the writer will be made after the war, will be even more astonishing.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies arrived at Grant Road Station from Rajpipla at 6-45 a.m. yesterday.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Education Member, is expected to arrive at Calcutta on March 4th, returning to Delhi on the following day. This will be his last visit to Calcutta before Lord Carmichael leaves Bengal.

LONDON LETTER.

NEW WAR LOAN.

SIR E. HOLDEN'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

DESPERATE GERMAN FINANCE.

FOOD REGULATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Until the last day or two there was a distinct tendency to weaken throughout the Stock Exchange, the only firm element having been the Four and a Half per cent War Loan. Of course, there has been very little new business, attention of members being devoted to the new Loan over which much work and energy is being expended throughout the country. This will continue for the next week or so as the lists are open until the middle of February. Consols showed an alarming tendency to dwindle during the early part of the week, but have since recovered to some extent; while markets throughout have shown a firmer tendency during the past day or two. The Government are showing great determination in dealing with holders of Foreign securities, which are now being practically commandeered to a large extent. It is only fair to add that although the Treasury has taken strong steps to have it's own way in this matter, every care is taken that just and fair treatment shall be meted out.

TWO LEADING FINANCIERS.

We are not fond of the word "professor" in connection with practical business matters in this country. Since the outbreak of war with Germany the word has become almost hateful to the majority of Englishmen. Still, I will not apologise for distinguishing two of our most eminent financiers as being "professors" in their business as well as sound practical working bankers. One is Sir Felix Schuster, Chairman of the Union Bank of London, the other is Sir Edward Holden, Chairman and Managing-Director of the London, City and Midland Bank. It was the vaunt of the former to lecture England on the position of her banking system at the annual meetings of the great institution over which he presides; and to these periodic treats of eloquence I have referred in past letters to your Journal. But nowadays he is certainly outrivalled by Sir Edward Holden, whose masterly and comprehensive address to the London City and Midland Bank proprietor has caused more conversations and thought in business circles than the War Loan itself. I can but touch on this most interesting and topical speech, which, in its entirety fills some ten closely printed columns of a fair sized journal.

Particularly interesting was Sir Edward on the supreme subject of current German finance. On this he knows as much, if not more, than any other of King George's subjects; but even he cannot know nearly all, and there must be many seamy secrets which our Teutonic enemies keep to themselves.

PLIGHT OF GERMAN FINANCE.

No portion of the speech exceeds in interest the references to the great struggle that Germany has been through to keep up a respectable stock of gold in the Reichs Bank against the vast note circulation. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the stock of gold which the great German Bank has made such desperate efforts to maintain at a third of her note circulation is not actually earmarked for this purpose at all and morally, if not legally, should be also available for deposits. Two policies have been resorted to by the German authorities with desperate energy, the first is to force the people by every possible means to bring gold in any form or shape to Government coffers; the second has been to restrain the growth of the note circulation. As regards this latter, we in this country have some cause for congratulation. Our banking methods have often enough been unfavourably compared with those of Germany, but how fervently must the German authorities now wish that they had adopted our cheque currency and thus curtailed their issue of notes. As a matter of fact a propaganda in favour of the use of cheques has been one of their most energetic campaigns to keep down the growing proportion of notes against a dwindling proportion of gold. The last issue suggests that the proportion of 33 1/3 per cent of gold to notes has only lately been maintained by the Reichs Bank refusing to allow new credit to be withdrawn in notes.

TEUTONIC DEVICES.

Germany has indeed had much to struggle with as regards the money question. The establishment of loan banks all over the country with a view to securing the people's gold and securities in

(Continued on page 8.)

KUT IN BRITISH POSSESSION.

WHOLE ENEMY POSITION CAPTURED.

1,730 PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON ANCRE MAINTAINED.

MANY VILLAGES TAKEN.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT

WHOLE BAPAUME AREA EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

Field-Marshal Haig, to-night reports:—Our advance has been maintained. It extends along an eleven mile front eastward of Gueudecourt to southward of Gommecourt for a depth of two miles. We occupy Butte-de-Warlencourt and the villages of Warlen-Eaucourt, Pys and Miraumont and have reached the outskirts of Lebarque Irles and Puisieuxaumont.

We repulsed with loss an attack on a British post southward of the Somme and made successful raids in the neighbourhoods of Arras, Monchyaubois and Lens.

RETREAT CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Feb. 28.

The correspondent at Headquarters says the gradual withdrawal of the enemy continues, pressed by the British infantry. Occasionally determined resistance is offered by isolated detachments, especially in the vicinity of Bapaume, but without delaying the general British advance.

Trees are piled aross the roads to Bapaume, which are also obstrusted by fresh craters, masses of stone and wire.

Underground galleries and water supply of Bapaume have been blown up.

The Germans have again been favoured by the weather in their retreat. The sloppy ground precludes a vigorous pursuit, hampers the bringing up of heavy guns and may enable the Germans to make good a new defensive line and avoid being rushed. It is impossible still to determine how far the retreat will continue. The two natural lines of country affording strong positions are, firstly, the Bapaume bridge, and behind it, the longer line between Cambrai and Arras.

The British are already in close touch with the positions south-west of the Bapaume bridge, and it is not unlikely that the enemy may be compelled to withdraw to the Cambrai-Arras position.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

A GERMAN LINE RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Feb. 27.

This afternoons' French communiqué says:—We raided the German line near Villesurtourbe, destroyed many dugouts and brought back prisoners and material.

An enemy coup-de-main north-east of Soissons and west of Avocourt failed. We made prisoners.

Three enemy aeroplanes have been brought down. Our air squadrons heavily bombed the bivouacs and the munition depot near Spincourt where many explosions occurred. They also bombed the airsheds at Buzency and railway stations in the region of Wissembourg.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN MORTHOMME.

INTERMITTENT FIRING IN LORRAINE AND VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Feb. 27.

Last night's French communiqué said that the French artillery had been active with good effect in the region of Morthomme. There was intermittent artillery firing in Lorraine and Vosges.

ITALIANS DRIVE BACK ENEMY IN GORIZIA.

A RAILWAY STATION AND AN AVIATION-GROUND BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

An Italian official statement says:—We drove back and dispersed the enemy detachments south-eastward of Gorizia.

Two of our airships successfully dropped two and a half tons of high explosives on the railway station at Rifemberga and the aviation ground northward of Trieste.

RUSSIANS PENETRATE ENEMY TRENCHES AT JABLONITZA.

TURKS ON LAKE VAN DISPERSED BY SCOUTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—

Russian reconnoitring parties penetrated enemy's trenches westward of Jablonitza and scouts dispersed the Turks on the western bank of Lake Van, inflicting heavy losses.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE NORTH SEA.

HUN RAID ON UNDEFENDED TOWNS.

BROADSTAIRS AND MARGATE.

TWO KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Carson announced that German destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate early this morning. A woman and a child were killed and two persons were injured. Two houses were damaged.

A patrol of our destroyers between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday evening encountered various enemy destroyers and were engaged for some time being under heavy fire from guns and torpedoes. Our destroyers were not damaged. The effect on the enemy could not be ascertained owing to darkness.

Another force of destroyers bombarded for a quarter of an hour the undefended towns of Broadstairs and Margate. As soon as firing was heard our forces in the vicinity closed on the enemy, who had withdrawn before ours arrived.

BOMBARDMENT ON KENTISH COAST,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Feb. 28.

According to unofficial details of the bombardment of the Kentish coast, a dozen shells fell on the coast. All casualties were in a village. One shell also dropped in a town, four miles away.

VICTIMS OF BOMBARDMENT.

A MOTHER AND BABY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 28.

The brunt of the bombardment was suffered by a hamlet between Margate and Broadstairs. The worst experience was that of a cottage containing a family of nine. The mother rushed upstairs to fetch an infant, ten months old, when a shell killed the mother and mortally injured the baby.

Two other children were seriously injured.

ARGENTINA'S OFFER OF MEDIATION.

NEGOTIATINS WITH LATIN AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOSAIRES, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

It is reported that Argentina has initiated negotiations with the Latin American Republics with a view to jointly offering mediation.

STRANDED GERMAN SUBMARINE AT FLUSHING.

DISARMED AND TO BE INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
FLUSHING Feb. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

The German submarine U30 which recently stranded on the island of Walcheren has been disarmed and will be interned.

AMERICAN STEAMER ENTERS FRENCH PORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

The American steamer Orleans from New York has entered Gironde.

DETAILS OF THE VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A BRILLIANT OPERATION.

HOW THE TIGRIS WAS CROSSED.

HOW SANN-I-YAT AND KUT WERE SECURED.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Bonar Law announced:—As a result of the operations in Mesopotamia the whole enemy position at Sunnaiyat and Kut-el-Amara has been secured and Kut-el-Amara passes automatically into our hands.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says:—Early on Saturday we captured the ridge across the neck of the Shumnah Peninsula and it became evident that the enemy was in full retreat in the direction of Baghailah westward of Kut-el-Amara. Many Turkish depots of stores were on fire. A strong force of cavalry and infantry was heavily engaged throughout the day and inflicted severe casualties.

In the meantime we pursued our successes at Sannaiyat and captured the fifth Turkish line and the Nakhallat and Suivada positions and reached the Ataba Marsh-Magasis line. Aeroplanes cooperated invaluably attacking the enemy with bombs and machine-guns at minimum altitudes We took 1,730 prisoners in two days. The whole of the enemy's positions from Sannaiyat to Kut-el-Amara were thus secured, Kut passing automatically into our hands. Full Turkish losses are as yet not known.

RESUME OF THE OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 27.

From the report received from the General Officer Commanding the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force the course of the operations on the Tigris during February 24th was as under:—

A successful passage of the stream at Shumran on February 23rd was rapidly and effectively exploited. During the following night our patrols were pushing forward boldly and maintaining a close contact with the enemy. Early in the morning of February 24th, the ridge across the neck of the Shumran Peninsula was in our hands and it became evident that the enemy was in full retreat in the direction of Baghailah, twenty-four miles to the west of Kut-el-Amarah. The Turkish depots and stores at many points were in flames and strong rearguards supported by artillery had been disposed to oppose our advance. By 8 o'clock a strong force of cavalry had crossed the Tigris and at once manoeuvred to gain the flank of the Turkish line of retreat. Throughout the day both our cavalry and infantry were heavily engaged in inflicting severe but as yet unknown casualties on the enemy.

Meantime, our successes at Sannaiyat were further pursued and our infantry proceeded to Capture and secure in succession the Turkish fifth line of defences and Hakhai Lat and the Suwda positions finally reaching the line of Ataba Marsh Magasis.

Throughout the fighting our aeroplane squadrons have co-operated with invaluable results, freely using bombs and machine guns from minimum altitudes. In two days' fighting we have captured 1,730 prisoners including at least one Turkish regimental commander and four Germans, four field guns, ten machine guns, three mine throwers and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

As a result of these operations the whole of the enemy's position from Sannaiyat to Kut-el-Amarah has been secured. Kut itself to which no interest but a sentimental one attaches, passes automatically into our hands. As the fighting has become row of an open character our forces are disposed on a wide front.

It has not yet been possible to ascertain fully the extent of the Turkish losses in men and material.

GENERAL MAUDE'S REPORT.

BRILLIANT CROSSING OF THE TIGRIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 27.

The following report was received from the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia:—

The southern portion of the Sannaiyat position was captured in the first assault on February 22nd consisting of two lines of trenches on a frontage of 450 yards and to the depth of 100 yards. The Turks delivered six counter-attacks but, although one of them was temporarily successful our gains were secured and consolidated on the afternoon of the same day. A further assault launched against the Turkish first and second lines north of and in prolongation of those secured in the morning, and the whole of the objective was gained.

A heavy Turkish counter-attack temporarily retarded progress but we finally consolidated our gains and by the end of the day, the first two lines of trenches on a front of 900 yards were firmly in our hands. These operations having drawn the enemy's attention in the direction of Sannaiyat, it seemed possible that a crossing of the Tigris in the neighbourhood of Shumran Bend might be effected and plans were laid to this end.

Just before daybreak on the 23rd February, the first covering parties were ferried across, followed at intervals throughout the day, by other parties. These covering parties firmly established themselves on the left bank, securing a landing and taking many prisoners. Immediately the landings were secured and sufficient clearance obtained, the construction of a bridge was commenced in nine hours. The bridge was completed and by nightfall, a position on the left bank was secured and consolidated. The Turks offered a stubborn resistance to our progress in the Shumran Peninsula, but thanks to the efficient disposition and handling of our covering artillery and machine guns on the right bank, this resistance failed to stop our advance. Simultaneously with the crossing of the river, an assault on the Sannaiyat position was resumed and the third and fourth Turkish lines of trenches were captured on a front of 1050 yards.

It is not yet possible to give a full account of the operations but the number of prisoners taken on February 23rd in Shumran area now amounts to 11 officers, 533 other ranks.

Five machine guns were captured also, during the past few days; two enemy aeroplanes have been shot down.

TOWNSHEND AVENGED.

HISTORY OF THE FAILURE THAT HAS BEEN RETRIEVED.

It is nearly a year since Kut-el-Amara fell and General Townshend's surrender to the Turks with his entire force. Previously Townshend had advanced to Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Bagdad. Here a great battle took place on Nov. 22, 1915, the Turkish position being captured. The British losses, however, were heavy amounting to 4,567 killed wounded and missing in a total force of under 15,000. During the ensuing few days the Turks received heavy reinforcements and on Dec. 1st General Townshend was forced to retire on Kut-el-Amara. Here he was ultimately surrounded and beseiged by the Turks, and his army for five months heroically withstood the onslaughts of the enemy in every circumstance of difficulty and privation. In the meanwhile strenuous efforts were made for the relief of the British Force. On Jan. 7th heavy fighting took place on both banks of the Tigris below Kut, the enemy's position on the right bank being carried. On Jan. 21st General Aylmer again attacked the Turks on the Tigris at Es Sinn, heavy casualties being inflicted on both sides. Two days later land operations were rendered impracticable owing to floods. On Feb. 5th General Aylmer suffered a reverse and his force had to retreat. On March 9th, however, the Turkish position at Es Sinn, 7 miles east of Kut was again assaulted but the attempt to carry it was a failure. On March 21st General Aylmer was again back at his original position 23 miles from Kut. On April 5th the British troops, engaged in yet another attempt to relieve the beleaguered force, carried the Turks' entrenched position at Umm-el-Hannah. The next day General Gorringe succeeded General Aylmer in Command of the relieving force. On the 9th an attempt to carry the Turkish position at Sanna-i-Yat failed. On the 14th, however, General Gorringe forced back the enemy's advanced lines on the right bank of the Tigris, but on the 23rd another attack on the Sanna-i-Yat position failed. The next day a heroic attempt was made to send a ship up the river with supplies to General Townshend but this also failed and on April 29th the besieged force consisting of 2,970 British and 6,000 Indian troops surrendered all guns and munitions being destroyed.

Thus, after a lapse of ten months, during which the whole Mesopotamian campaign has undergone a complete re-organisation Kut-el-Amara is once again in British hands.

SUCCESS OF THE WAR LOAN.

£1000,312,950 SUBSCRIBED.

FINAL STATEMENT BY CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law made the final statement regarding receipts from the Loan. He announced that the total new money including Treasury Bills converted amounted to £1000,312,950. (Loud cheers).

ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL ABILITY TO WIN WAR.

GERMAN LOANS SUCCESSIVELY DECREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

In the course of his statement in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that the converted Treasury Bills amounted to £130,000,000. He pointed out that the number of subscribers was approximately 5,289,000 and emphasised that while the German loans had successively decreased ours had increased.

The cost of floating the loan including advertising was only £75,000. Its success was due to the patriotism of the people evidenced in their will to win the war and to the financial ability of the country to win the war.

BREAD REGULATIONS BY FOOD CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

The Press Bureau says:—Lord Devonport notifies that bread must be sold in loaves of a pound or even a number of pounds, must be twelve hours old and must not be exchanged for the old bread previously sold. It must not contain currants, sultanas milk or sugar. Inspectors are authorised to weigh it on the premises or in the course of delivery. Rolls must weigh two ounces.

DESERTIONS FROM GERMAN NAVY.

STEADILY INCREASING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

A "Pioneer" special cable runs:—

The "Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent interviewed a desterter who served on a German submarine. He stated that desertions from the German navy were steadily increasing, but were relatively smaller than from the army. The crews of submarines suffer considerably from nervousness. Submarine losses are great, but the deepest secrecy is maintained concerning them. When a boat of a certain number is sent to sea another with the same number is kept in reserve and in case the first is lost the latter immediately takes its place. In nine cases out of ten a submarine if attacked is lost. The construction of submarines is going on day and night.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ARMED NEUTRALITY.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS.

SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH GRAVEST DANGERS.

BILL GRANTING FULL POWERS TO PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8.45 p.m., Feb. 27.

In the Congress to-day President Wilson asked authority to establish what he described as Armed neutrality. He stated that he had made full plans to protect the American ships in the German war zone. He pointed out that while he desired peace there was something greater than peace, namely, the protection of the rights of the Americans and the upholding of the rights of the American ships to sail the seas unmolested.

He requested the Congress to authorise him to supply merchant ships with defensive arms, and also adequate means of protection, including war risks insurance.

The President, in weighty and outspoken, language, reviewed the submarine situation. He feared that none of the neutrals, who were asked to co-operate to prevent submarine depredations, thought it wise to join in common action.

American commerce was suffering more in apprehension than in fact. The ships were timidly keeping in home ports, and President Wilson dwelt on the serious and growing congestion arising from that, which itself might presently accomplish the German aim.

He characterised the sinking of the Lyman-Law as disclosing a ruthlessness of method deserving great condemnation. He laid stress on the indications and expressions of purpose by the German press and authorities, which increased the impression that the future sparing of American ships and people would be likely to be more due to unexpected discretion than to the restraint of subarine commanders, to fortunate circumstances than to the carrying out of instructions.

It was foolish, he said, to deny that the situation was fraught with gravest dangers. The necessity for a definite action might come at any time, if they were to defend their elementary rights as a neutral. "Therefore," he added, "it would be most imprudent to be unprepared. I wish to feel the authority of the Congress behind me in whatever it may be necessary for me to do. I am still a friend of peace and do not contemplate war or steps leading to war; I merely request authority to safeguard the rights of the people. I am anxious to live at peace; war is only possible through the wilful acts of others. The people can trust me to act with restraint and prudence."

After President Wilson's speech the Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would immediately introduce the Bill granting President Wilson power to arm ships and other necessary authority, including credit.

AMERICAN TEST VESSELS.

WILL THE PIRATES SINK THEM?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

A "Pioneer" special cable runs:—

London, 23rd February:—The arming of merchantmen seems already to have had a deterrent effect, as British vessels selected for it are mostly small ones which are without guns. It is reported from Holland that two American test vessels were to be escorted safely to France by German U boats in order to pacify American feeling and to keep the United States out of the war. Meanwhile, the Germans intend to keep on sinking European neutral ships while keeping off America's. The two test vessels are reported nearing France and this statement will soon receive confirmation or otherwise. Very little else occupies the public mind to-day and New York telegrams speak of the great tension in the United States.

LACONIA TORPEDOED.

PRACTICALLY ALL SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 28.

The Laconia was torpedoed at 10-50 on Sunday night.

It is known that one person is dead and some are missing, but the Cunard announcement says that practically all were saved.

The telegram from New York says that there were twenty Americans among the crew and six American passengers on the Laconia.

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar, Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays Charges moderate. Apply NAGER.

SMALL CAUSE COURT INCIDENT.

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE'S EXPLANATION.

MR. BILLIMORIA'S FRANK ADMISSION.

In the Small Causes Court, yesterday, on Mr. Billimoria, the Fourth Judge taking his seat with Mr. Chitre, the Acting Chief Judge, to make a Full Bench, the latter referring to the incident which had taken place between them said:

I desire to state that on Saturday the 17th instant, I allowed myself in a hasty moment to pass remarks which I realise were most offensive to my colleague, and I wish to withdraw what I then stated.

Mr. Billimoria said:

I accept this explanation in the spirit in which it is given and I frankly say that I was wrong in stating in the Court that I would decline to do the duty which was imposed upon me by law.

The Full Bench then proceeded with their work.

BOMBAY BARRISTER IN ALLAHABAD COURT.

JUDGE TUDBALL ON RECIPROCITY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

At Allahabad High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Tudball and Mr. Justice Ratigue a criminal reference of the case King-Emperor v. Mr. J. H Frere and another from the Jubbulpore Sessions Court was heard. It will be remembered that Mr. J. H. Frere, District Traffic Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jubbulpore, and his cook were tried at Jubbulpore for taking bribes from subordinate railway servants for not transferring them. The jury had brought in a verdict of guilty but the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore disagreeing with the verdict referred the case to the High Court.

Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, Mr. Binning of the Bombay Bar and Mr. Paisley of Jubbulpore appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Ross Alston for Mr. Frere. Mr. Binning asked for permission to appear. Mr. Justice Tudball remarked that there was a rule in the Bombay High Court which prohibited a member of the Bar of another High Court appearing there.

Mr. Ross Alston said some years ago he wanted to appear in the Bombay High Court but the Registrar of that Court wrote to him to say he could not.

Mr. Binning interposing remarked, subject to correction, the rule in the Bombay High Court was if a member of another High Court Bar wished to appear there he had to enrol himself and pay a fee of Rs. 5 only. Mr. Pugh, of Calcutta, had appeared for Mr. Tilak and Mr. Evans had also appeared. The Registrar was not the person to decide the matter.

Mr Justice Tudball said they had recently allowed Sir Rash Behari Ghose to appear. It was a question of reciprocity between two courts.

Mr. Binning pointed out the present case was a peculiar one. It came from a different province but if their Lordships thought he should not appear he would not press the point. He knew of no such rule in the Bombay High Court preventing outsiders from apearing

Mr. Justice Tudball:—It might be the practice of that Court?

Mr. Ross Alston said they did not object to any lawyers appearing in this Court but they wanted reciprocity.

Mr. Justice Tudball in permitting Mr. Binning to appear said he did so on the clear understanding that the Bombay High Court would extend the same privilege to the lawyers of the Allahabad High Court.

The hearing of the reference was then proceeded with Mr. Ross Alston giving details of the case. He had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD.

A SCHEME OF TRANSFER OF DEBENTURES OBJECTED TO.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

At the Allahabad High Court before Mr. Justice Tudball an application was considered of the trustees of debenture holders of the Bank of Upper India Ltd., to sanction a scheme of transfer whereby each one hundred rupees debenture holder would receive in lieu a fixed deposit of Rs. 60 in the Alliance Bank of Simla and Rs. 40 preference shares in the Trust of India. Mr. Nihal Chand, on behalf of the debenture holders to the extent of 6½ lakhs, opposed the application submitting that the Court had no power to deal with the matter. His clients knew nothing about Messrs. Boulton Brothers or the Trust of India although they had every confidence in the Alliance Bank. The further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

A Bombay Government Order has been issued expressing gratification of the Government at the satisfactory arrangemen's organised this year for the health and comfort of the large number of pilgrims who attended the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur, which was held on the 11th July, 1916. The total number of pilgrims who attended the fair is estimated at about 158.000 as against 121,000 in the previous year.

BOMBAY WOMEN AND INDENTURED LABOUR.

(Continued from page 5.)

moments—let alone days, months and years—such a system would have been tolerated by any other government, if by chance it had resulted in the same moral degradation and helpless slavery to their men and women emigrants in other colonies. The profits and prosperity of foreign companies would not then have been considered for a single moment when weighed against the liberty, welfare, self-respect, and moral conditions of the lives of the emigrants. But in the case of our poor illiterate Indians every advantage may be taken of their ignorance to their degradation and misery, and to the swelling of the unusually large profits of enormously rich companies.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE.

It is equally a shame and a disgrace to ourselves as the Indian people for either remaining ignorant of the iniquities of the system for so many years, as is the case with most of us; or for tolerating such a system with indifference for so long. We cannot owe enough to the Rev. Mr. Andrews and all those others who have at last made us so thoroughly cognizant of the miserable condition of this poor, illiterate and much deceived class of labourers, who are induced by various deceptions to sign on under this system, and it would be impossible for us now not to raise as strong a protest as possible, and demand at the same time immediate removal of this system of Indenture. Most of the evil caused is by engaging unscrupulous recruiting agents, who are often paid so large a commission as Rs. 45 for every male and Rs. 55 for every female they ensnare into the trap by false deceptions of every kind. It is therefore incumbent upon us to do our best to remove the colossal ignorance of the masses on this question, and to warn them against entering into such a one-sided and disastrous contract to themselves, to protect them against the false and deceitful statements made by the recruiting agents (as long as they exist) and to point out to these poor ignorant labourer that there are many fields for labour in India and nearer home where they would be better paid and would live under purer more self-respecting conditions than obtain in Fiji. This is a service which could well be undertaken by some of our educated young men who wish to serve their country and do good to the people in one way or another.

LIGHT ON COLONIAL METHODS.

It is truly surprising that such wealthy companies as those employing Indian labour in Fiji and elsewhere prefer to make their profits by procuring cheap Indian labour at the cost of all humane and righteous principles rather than pay a little higher wage to labourers from their own local labour supplies and perhaps make a slightly lower profit in consequence. Surely they could well afford that small loss in their enormous profits rather than degrade their fellow beings and fellow workers to whose labours they owe their profits, to a life of slavery and degradation. How easily these colonies could procure all the labourers they want locally will be shown by the following figures which have been given to me:—

In the year 1913 in British Guiana there were 1,30,000 free Indian inhabitants, and yet 1,300 new indentured Indians were taken from here. In Trinidad there were 1,17,000 free Indian inhabitants and yet 2,000 new indentured Indians were taken from here. In Jamaica there were 14,000 free Indians and 8,00,000 others, and yet 900 new indentured Indians were taken from here. In 1914 and 1915 no new indentured Indians were taken at all to Jamaica. In Fiji in 1913 there were 60,000 free Indians and 90,000 Fijians. Yet 3,500 indentured Indians were taken from here. In 1914 and 1915—in two years together—less than 3,500 new indentured Indians went to Fiji. These figures speak for themselves. The only reason for not obtaining their labour locally as they very well might do (as we see from the figures above) is that these rich companies will not pay wages at the higher local rate, and do not care to engage free men who could leave them if they wished a any moment and would, therefore, have to be treated with more consideration than the poor indentured labourer who is bound to helpless slavery under pain of severe penalties, and has no means of getting away from their clutches.

With these remarks I now commend to you this resolution with the sincere and earnest prayer, in which I am sure you will all heartily join, that H. E. The Viceroy will give to the resolutions passed here to-day his sympathetic consideration in so full a measure that the hands of the Government of India may be strengthened by his approval of this unanimous and emphatic outcry against the system of Indentured Labour, and of this equally unanimous and emphatic desire for its immediate abolition, to such an extent that by the 31st of May next we shall all have the satisfaction of knowing that the system has been abolished once for all.

Mrs. Tarabai Chunilal V. Mehta seconded the resolution.

MRS. AVABAI JEJEEBHOY.

Mrs. Avabai R. B. Jejeebhoy, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Mehta for presiding on the occasion, said they all hoped the echo of the unanimous protest of the men and women of India against the system of indentured labour would be heard in England also and that it would be given a sympathetic hearing at the Imperial Conference. The question affected the selfrespect and chastity of the women of India, and they were therefore doing their duty by meeting there that afternoon to protest against the system of indentured labour. They owed a debt of gratitude to Lady Mehta for presiding on the occasion, for her presence lenth weight to their protest.

MRS. K. S. TYEBJI

Mrs. Khadija Sufi Tyebji, supporting the resolution, said Lady Mehta worthily occupied the same position among the ladies of Bombay that her late lamented husband held in the esteem of their men. They trusted that the strong condemnation of the iniquitous system of indentured labour recorded at this meeting held under the presidentship of such a distinguished lady would help to forward the movement, the result of which was being so anxiously watched by every man, and woman in their beloved India.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

CUNARD LINER TORPEDOED.

270 SAVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

The Cunard liner Laconia, 18,000 tons, New York for Liverpool, has been torpedoed without warning and sunk. 270 on board including passengers were saved.

GERMAN RAIDERS.

SUPPLY STEAMERS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

A "Pioneer" special cable runs:—

The "Central News" Copenhagen correspondent says Scandinavian mariners are convicted that the Maewe and other raiders have been enabled to keep the sea by the aid of German ships deliberately posted at the beginning of the war at remote points in the South Atlantic.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS ON HIGH SEAS.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR AUTHORITY. TO USE U. S. FORCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

President Wilson to-day asks the Congress for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights on the high seas.

PRO-WAR MANIFESTO IN AMERICA.

PACIFISTIS CREATING WRONG IMPRESSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

Messrs Taft, Choate and numerous other prominent persons have issued a manifesto stating that the majority of the Americans who favour action are silent, not wishing to embarrass President Wilson. Therefore a small number of pacifists are creating a wrong impression as to the nation's spirit. The manifesto urges Americans to join the movement for immediate action instead of waiting for the murder of more Americans before going to war.

CAPTURED DANISH STEAMER.

CONVERTED BY GERMANS INTO A RAIDER,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

A "Pioneer" special cable runs:—

An American paper states that the Danish steamer Hammershus was captured in the South Atlantic in January by a German raider of the Maewe type and was herself turned into a raider. Towards the end of the month she entered the Rio harbour and obtained provisions and munitions from German ships, which had lain there throughout the war. When however she attempted to leave, the Brazilian Government interned her.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ECHO OF THE SAMSON CASE.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman said that an erroneous impression had been caused by the publication in the Press of an inaccurate report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board held on the 13th instant, when solicitors' opinion on the subject of the payment of Mr. Samson's salary during the period of this suspension, was discussed. The Board's solitors had drawn his attention to the report published in "The Times of India," and pointed out that it was not correct, as the Chairman was made to say in the press report, that the solicitors were against publicity being given to their opinion on the point referred to them. Mr. Orr said that he had written back to the solicitors admitting the inaccuracy of the press report of the speech and stating that the Board were never under the impression that the solicitors had advised that their (solicitors') opinion in this particular case should not be published.

The Board then proceeded to dispose of the items in the agenda, which were of a formal character.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

exchange for paper money, I dealt with more than once during the earlier stages of the war. It is now generally well known that all travellers crossing the frontier are deprived of their gold and paper money given them in exchange. Also the energy with which the clergy have extolled the people from the pulpit, even to the extent of promising everlasting damnation to those who refused the Government their gold, is well known. Ornaments have been melted down and the metal sent to the Reichs Bank in exchange for notes while soldiers have been encouraged by certain much coveted privileges to collect and hand over any gold they can. Perhaps one of the most characteristically Teutonic devices, of the German Government was a sort of blackmail on hoarders of gold coins; a threat was circulated the gold in the possession of the Reichs Bank would be recoined and the design changed, so that their hoarded pieces would no longer be regarded as currency. By this means it was anticipated that about thirty millions would be driven into the Bank; but the plot failed. Plate and jewellery it has been calculated could be collected to the extent of one hundred millions and Germany has been overrun with agitators and committees for this purpose. In this connection offices have been opened where gold can be exchanged for Reichs Bank notes and inscribed iron medals are given to those who deliver up their gold. The law severely punishes those who dare counterfeit and circulate these medals. Space does not permit me to continue all this weird and wonderful story of German finance in her day of desperation; but when I remind your readers that German soldiers are in possession of most of Belgium, a great portion of France, Poland, Roumania and other parts of Europe, not much imagination is required to realise how the blight of Germany's financial stress must spread to these unhappy countries. Future generations will read the history of this unique war and marvel at the amazing times in which we live.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

As the chief topic of conversation in financial circles—indeed, in all circles at home at the present time,—is the new War Loan, and finances in connection with the war generally; it is just as well to look back and reflect on the history of the financing of this greatest of all wars in the history of the world. We declared war on Germany in August 1914 and since that date the Government have borrowed for war purposes three billions and thirty-two millions of pounds. This sum of money is enough to make the great William Pitt "turn in his grave" and is calculated to startle the average man of business. But the resources of our Empire have grown beyond the calculation of the average man of business and this heavy bill is not really so appalling as it may at first seem. In any case, a great part of it has been raised on short loans, such as Exhequer bonds and of the latter one hundred and eighty millions has already been paid off, while a great deal of the money already subscribed to the present Loan is conversion of capital previously lent to the Government. Two long-dated Government loans account for nine hundred and twenty four millions of this money while a loan from America brings the total up to nearly a thousand millions.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

We have questions of practical national economy brought very directly before us these days! For example some of the best resturants and hotels in London bring you the sugar basin out of which you are expected to extract a moderate quantity for your tea or coffee, and then the basin is taken away again. Many of the smaller cafes find it impossible to supply sugar and resort to a somewhat tasteless substitute in wheat syrup. And now our beer is to be restricted; for, as Lord Devonport, our Food Controller, has put it it is a case of "bread *versus* beer." From April 1st next the output of beer is to be restricted to seventy per cent. of the output for the year ended March 31st next. This will increase the quantity of barley, sugar and other ingredients available for food and economise tonnage, labour, transport and fuel. The change will have a direct effect on meat and milk production for it will set free for the benefit of the agriculturist a greater percentage of offals than is at present yielded from brewer's grains, the residue of the barley used in brewing. It has also been decided that a corresponding restriction shall be placed on the release of wines and spirits from bond. The Government are taking steps to deal any attempted to forestall their policy in this respect. But important as all this sounds we are getting plenty to eat and drink and prices at present are far from abnormal.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD.

SCHEME OF TRANSFER OF DEBENTURES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ALLAHABAD Feb. 27.

In connection with the Bank of Upper India debentures case in the Allahabad High Court, Mr. O'Connor for the trustees said that the application was supported by various affidavits, all of which stated that the scheme if carried out would be of great benefit to the debenture holders. The debenture holders, who approved of the scheme, had an interest to the extent of Rs. 39 lakhs. Mr. O'Connor said that the Trust of India was a very sound concern and had a subscribed capital of Rs. 15 lakhs which was deposited in the Alliance Bank of Simla. If the scheme was sanctioned the debenture holders would be fully paid up in three years. Judgment has been reserved.

WOMEN'S BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR FUND.

THE QUEEN'S APPRECIATION OF THE WORK DONE.

The following letter has been received by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon from Sir Edward Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen:—

Buckingham Palace,
17th January, 1917.

Dear Lady Willingdon,

I have handed to the Queen the copy of your Report of the Women's Bombay Presidency War Fund for the past year, and Her Majesty desires me to thank your Excellency sincerely for your kind thought in sending it for her acceptance.

The Queen is glad to learn from the Report that such splendid work has been achieved by the Women of Bombay, and Her Majesty can fully realise how proud you must be of them.

It is a great satisfaction to The Queen to know that the collection of things she caused to be sent from Her Needlework Guild has been so much appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) EDWARD WALLINGTON.

BRIDGING THE TIGRIS.

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The following telegram dated the 25th February 1917 has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Bridgehead, Shumran bend, Tigris, Feb. 23rd:—We have thrown bridges across the Tigris at Shumran bend seven miles by the river up the stream of Kut. Our infantry crossed in pontoons this morning at three different points as it was getting light and each party established itself on the north bank. The British regiment which crossed at the highest point completely surprised the Turks. The leading boat was within a few yards of the north bank when the first shot was fired. For a few minutes the boats came under a sharp fustillade from the picquets and machine guns, but the fire was quickly got under and the picquets surrendered. Within an hour the enemy rifle fire had nearly stopped. Their artilery fire swept the point of crossing all the morning but with little effect. Only one pontoon was hit but not sunk.

Two Gurkha regiments, which crossed further down stream, ran up against stronger opposition. In both cases the river was swept by machine-gun fire. Enemy picquets attacked with grenades as the crew landed and the fight developed into a bombing match between the boat and the bank. Nevertheless, in spite of this resistance they established the landing, hung on under intense artillery fire and finally joined up with the British regiment which had crossed a mile higher up.

BRIDGE COMPLETED IN 8 HOURS.

The combined forces then advanced sweeping the enemy before them. The bridge was completed at 4-30 within eight hours of driving in the first shore anchorage. The breadth of the stream here is 340 yards. The current is running at five knots and, as I write, our troops are still crossing. Over 600 Turks have surrendered and the prisoners admit they believed our bridging the Tigris an impossible feat.

Yesterday, after the bombardment we carried the enemy's first two lines at Sannaiyat and held them after repeated counter-attacks, in which the Turks lost heavily. The news has just come through that we have taken their third line.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

SUGGESTED INVESTMENT OF FUNDS IN WAR LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Raja Sir Tasadduq Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad has written to the Secretary, Muslim University Council, suggesting that the sum of thirty-two lakhs collected for the University may be invested in the new Indian War Loan.

HONOUR FOR A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

MR. J, D, FLYNN C. I. E., CONGRATULATED.

On Sunday evening the 25th instant, the combined Traffic Staff of the Bombay Goods Depots, G. I. P. Railway, gave an "At Home" at Wadi Bunder, at which a congratulatory address was presented to Mr. J. D. Flynn, C.I.E., Goods Superintendent in honour of the distinction of Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire being conferred upon him by his Majesty the King-Emperor. There was a large number of the staff present.

Mr. R. P. Carreras, who was specially invited, was asked to take the chair. As soon as Mr. and Mrs. Flynn arrived, there was a great outburst of applause and Raosaheb Dinkar, Goods Inspector, on behalf of the staff garlanded them and a few other friends who accompanied Mr. Flynn.

Mr. Titus, senior member of the Bombay Goods Depots Staff then read the address which was got up in an artistic style and which after referring to the many admirable qualities of head and heart of Mr. Flynn, wished him and Mrs. Flynn many more years of health and happiness. Mr. A. A. Irvine, Assistant Goods Superintendent, also said a few words in praise of Mr. Flynn. Mr. Flynn having replied thanking the staff and the gathering for their kind words, the party adjourned for refreshments.

Mr. Flynn has been commanded to appear at the Government House on Tuesday the 13th March to receive the Insignia of C.I.E. at the hands of his Excellency the Governor.

ORDER ON MR. PAL.

NOT TO ENTER DELHI.

OPERATION OF THE DEFENCE ACT,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Under the Defence of India Act, Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, has warned Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal not to enter, reside or remain in Province of Delhi.

STOP THAT COUGH!

See to it that in stopping that cough you are not merely benumbing the nerves and harming the body. This was the crude way in the days of opium-laden cough mixtures. To-day, PEPS (1st by their freedom from all narcotics, and 2nd, because they contain a wonderful breathe-able medicine that attacks the cough at its source) mark a great advance in medical science. Peps stop a cough, but they cure it as well. Needed in every houshold.

Of Chemists at 1 Rupee per Bottle.

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REBIRTH OF RUSSIA.

WHY RASPUTIN WAS KILLED.

THE GERMANOPHILE INFLUENCE.

(Later than the Mail.)

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, writing from Petrograd on January 2 to the "Daily Mail," says:—

Events in Russia must be very hard to understand in England just now. I want to try to explain them a little.

A Russian officer said to me bitterly: "We don't mean to stand the present conditions of government, or, rather, absence of government, much longer. It is not only the Duma which demands a sensible, businesslike system. It is now the Army as well. Formerly the Army was the prop of the 'God of things as they are' (he quoted Kipling in English). Now it is the Army which suffers from the appalling lack of grip and foresight and common sense which characterise our rulers, and the Army will insist upon changes. The Czar must be told the truth and brought to understand what weaknesses and incompetences are being tolerated. You will see. Something will happen soon."

I paid no great attention to his words. When officers began first to talk like that I was surprised. Since then I have got used to it. And so often one hears in Russia "something is going to happen."

But this time the prophecy has proved true by the assassination of Rasputin.

THE CAMARILLA.

Now what the British nation must be asking is, "Why was Rasputin killed?" He was killed because he was the most influential member of a small clique (the "Camarilla" it is called here) which has wielded undue influence in the government of Russia for a long time past. His influence lay in a certain hypnotic power which he possessed, a power which made him especially dangerous among women. He had invented a new kind of religion, one article of which was that men and women should bathe together in order to "try the flesh."

He pretended to miraculous powers of healing, and in this manner Rasputin kept a substantial footing in the Imperial Household, and consequently became a very useful tool in the hands of the Camarilla. What they wanted they put forward through him. He had access to the Court. If his requests were refused, or his advice neglected, he could threaten to remove his protection.

NOT REVOLUTIONARIES.

It was found necessary to deal with this scoundrel in a manner independent of the courts. There was no way possible to free the country from his evil influence save the way of the pistol or the knife.

Do not suppose that the decision to remove Rasputin was taken by "revolutionaries." There is nothing of the old revolutionary spirit in the present progressive movement. It is a movement conducted by men who held the old methods in abhorrence. Those who resolved to kill Rasputin belonged to the very highest families in Russia, some of them to the Imperial Family. They, and others closely related to the Emperor, had urged him to be rid of this evil creature who worked by underground means, trading upon tolerant good nature, pursuing with vindictive malice those who opposed him until he compassed their downfall. Entreaties failed. The Emperor, occupied with the weightiest matters, apparently could not be induced to take Rasputin seriously. It was time to take other measures.

For some weeks the imposter had been one of a party of a dozen or so who used to meet at the palace of Prince Yusupoff. Their meetings were at night. They filled Rasputin with drink and opened his foul mouth so that they should learn what was passing in his thoughts. It was always in their minds, apparently, to kill him, and the suspension of the Duma's sittings on December 29 made it clear that the moment had come.

CHOICE OF SUICIDE.

Rasputin was invited to one of the customary suppers. Having "pumped" him of all that they could get out of him regarding the machinations of the Camarilla, the conspirators changed their tone. They told him bluntly he must die. He was offered the choice between suicide and execution. A revolver was put into his hand and he was urged to turn it against himself. He refused, fired at a Grand Duke, missed him, broke a window. At once he was seized, gagged, bound, and, after a short interval, despatched. The names of those who took the parts of judges and executioners are well known in Petrograd, and they will be honoured in the history of Russia.

That any proceedings will be taken against the executioners is unlikely. What everyone is asking is, Will the Camarilla now be intimidated? Will it give up its fight against all the best elements in the nation, against the friendship between Russia and England, against the employment of capable, independent Ministers, and against the resolve of the Russian people to continue the war until Germany is beaten and compelled to agree to the Allies' terms? Or, on the other hand, will the Germanophiles, who have been secretly intriguing and wirepulling, urge the adoption of still more severe repressive measures with the object of provoking a revolution of the usual kind and putting it down by force? If they should succeed in the latter course the Czardom would be seriously compromised, and its position might even become difficult. The Camarilla still counts upon the Army. It will be roughly awakened from its foolish dreams when it finds the Army ranged alongside the Reformers.

NATION DETERMINED.

All honourable and patriotic Russians are hoping and praying that the Czar will throw his weight strongly against the clique which has betrayed his and the country's interests. He can count upon the support of the nation. The nation is determined to carry on the war, and it demands that the methods of carrying it on shall be more vigorous and competent than they ever have been yet. Little complaint is made of the military direction of Russia's forces. It is in the rear that she is weak, as England was before the change of Government. She needs men who can and will give her an improved railway service, better methods of food distribution, an internal policy aimed at conciliating and consolidating the people.

If the Czar consents to call such men to take part in the nation's business and agrees to the measures they propose, the Army will be satisfied, but not otherwise.

That is the situation, and it is better it should be openly described. Germany knows it well and is hoping that the heart of the Czar will be hardened, as was the heart of Pharaoh in Egypt. German agents are working hard to that end.

All the best minds and hearts in Russia are on the side of the Allies.

It was because Rasputin stood for what all true Russians hate that he was executed. He represented the forces of darkness and ignorance. His executioners represent those who are seeking to spread the light.

SCHOLASTIC DECORATION FOR SIR ASUTOSH MUKERJEE.

RESEARCH SOCIETY FOR BUDDHISTIC LEARNING FOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Lord Carmichael presided this evening over a largely attended meeting held in the University Institute to congratulate Sir Ausutosh Mukerjee on his being invested with the title of "Sambuddhagama Chakravarti" (Monarch of Buddhistic Lore) by the High Priest of the Amarapura Sect of Ceylon. The last occasion on which the title was conferred on a Bengalalee was in the year 1450.

His Excellency in presenting Sir Asutosh with the diploma congratulated him on obtaining the title he so thoroughly deserved.

To signalise the occasion the Oriental Research Society for the diffusion of Buddhistic learning was founded with Lord Carmichael as its first Patron and Sir Asutosh Mukerjee as first President.

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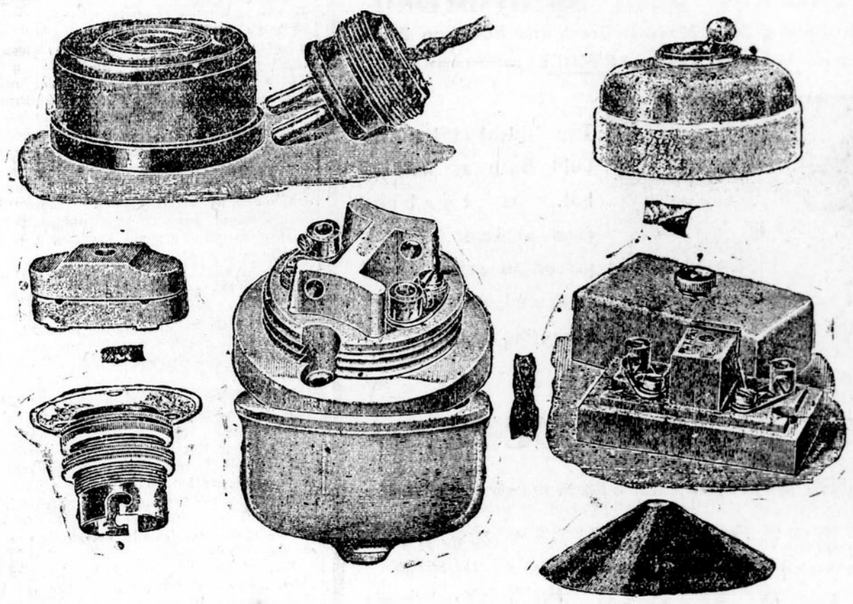

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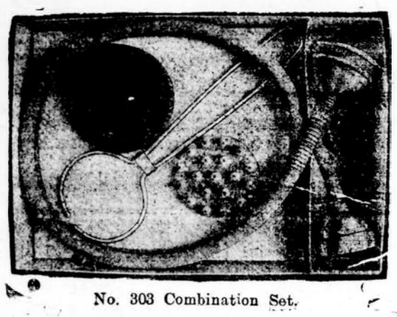

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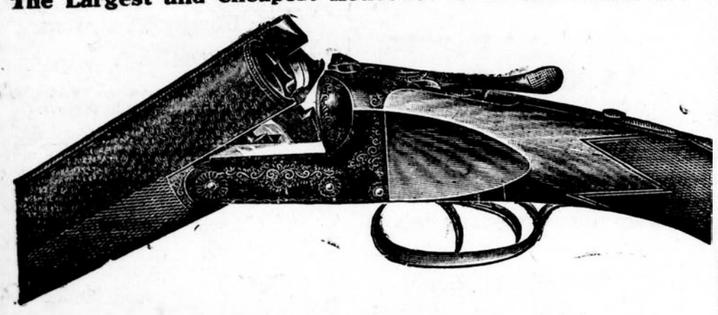

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SENSATION AT DERBY

ALLEGED PILOT AGAINST CABINET MINISTERS.

MESSRS LLOYD GEORGE AND HENDERSON.

ARREST OF A FAMILY GROUP.

(Later than the Mail.)

The news of the discovery of the alleged conspiracy to murder two of the five members of the War Cabinet, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is the representative of Labour, created a tremendous sensation throughout the country on Jan. 31, says the "Daily Mail."

Curiosity as to the details of the plot was at fever-heat, but the preliminary investigation at Derby Police Court, following on the arrest of a family group of mother, two daughters, and son-in-law, furnished little to satisfy the public desire for information.

No details as to the circumstances which have led up to the charge were disclosed, the Crown contenting itself with formal evidence of arrest.

Wonder and concern filled the people of Derby at the news that a small and comparatively unknown family in their midst were accused of plotting the death of the Prime Minister.

The arrests took place early on Jan. 30, but so well had the secret been kept that the residents of Derby only learned the news from two of the London morning papers.

Two of the four accused were taken into custody at a second-hand clothes shop in Pear Tree-road, Derby. The third was taken into custody at Ilkeston, a small mining town close by. The fourth was arrested at Southampton. Their names are:—

Alice Wheeldon (50), married, 12, Pear Tree-road, Derby, second-hand clothes dealer.

Harriet, otherwise Hetty, Wheeldon, her daughter (25), living at the same address.

Alfred George Mason (24), chemist's assistant, 172, Millbrook-road, Southampton.

Winifred Mason, his wife (30), at the same address. She is the daughter of Mrs. Wheeldon.

The charge preferred against them was that

"Between December 25 and January 29 they did between themselves unlawfully conspire to kill and murder Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson.

POLICE COURT HEARING.

The prisoners were brought before the Bench in the handsomely appointed council chamber at the Guildhall. A few score members of the public were in court, including a number of well-to-do women. There was no crowding and no popular demonstration marked the proceedings.

Preceded by a tall police inspector the four prisoners filed into court early. They had almost a jaunty air. The two younger women smiled and waved greetings to several friends at the back of the court, who responded by waving back. Before the magistrates came in the public had the leisure to take a good stock of the little family group of prisoners.

Mrs. Wheeldon was the most noticeable figure in the group. She is a homely-looking woman rather over middle-age, with regular features and dark, piercing eyes. When she spoke her manner was very decisive. Her speech had a full Derbyshire twang.

Mrs. Mason provided a sharp contrast. She is a vivacious body, almost girlish in appearance.

Her sister Hettie had a more serious air but showed dainty unconcern towards the formalities of the law.

The man of the quartette was slightly built and has thin features. He, too, sat at his ease, occasionally exchanging a few words with his wife.

The Bench of eight magistrates was presided over by the Mayor, Mr. Bonas. Lord Roe was also present.

Mr. Pearce, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, having read over the charge, informed the Court that it was only his intention to call formal evidence of the arrest of the four accused and then to ask for a remand until Saturday, when the full charge would be gone into and proofs furnished.

THE ARRESTS.

Inspector Higham, belonging to the Derby police, was then called and stated how, accompanied by Detective Sidney, of Derby, and Inspectors Parker and Hallett, of Scotland Yard, he went to the residence of Mrs. Wheeldon. She was absent, but they found Alfred Mason. He made no objection to admitting his identity. He was taken to the police-station and the warrant was read over to him. He stated that he had come by bicycle from Southampton to Derby on Saturday and that he was innocent of the charge. He was, nevertheless, detained in custody.

The detectives then returned to Mrs. Wheeldon's house. She had returned and in reply to their questions said she had nothing to say.

Next the detectives went to Ilkeston, where Harriet Wheeldon is a school teacher, and arrested her. She pretended not to understand the nature of the charge against her.

Inspector MacCormack, of Southampton, gave details of the arrest of Winnie Mason, wife of the chemist.

Winnie Mason, said the inspector, protested violently against her arrest, said she did not understand anything about it, and that her husband was not a chemist but only a chemist's assistant, and that he had gone to Derby to look for work. Notwithstanding this denial his arrest was maintained and his residence was searched, different documents being seized. In the evening he was taken to Derby.

Mr. Pearce said that this was all the evidence he proposed to offer that day, and asked that the defendants should be kept in custody until Feb. 3.

The Mayor of Derby, who presided, asked the four defendants if they had anything to say.

Alice Wheeldon protested energetically against what she described as an accusation that had been manufactured. It had been trumped up, she said, in order to reach her son through her. He had refused to be a soldier on account of his conscientious objection and had already been put in prison for that. Now that he had disappeared they were seeking to punish him through her.

Winnie Mason stated that the charges against her and the members of her family were not founded on fact.

As to the others, they simply declared that they had nothing to add to what had been already stated.

A remand was then ordered.

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MR. BALFOUR ON LUXURIES.

MONEY-SPENDING THAT DOES NOT HELP THE WAR.

Mr. Balfour at a War Loan meeting at Sheffield on Jan. 31 said:—

The question I have got to ask you is whether the universal mobilisation of our national resources is to be carried out to its full extent in the direction of our financial needs and our financial strength. Unless the great mass of those who stay at home are prepared to assist in the finances of the country it is in vain that our soldiers sacrifice themselves in the trenches; it is in vain night after night, in storm and in sunshine, your fleets blockade the enemy and protect your commerce; it is in vain that they protect our coasts and attack our enemies.

Though every man and woman is resolved to make all the sacrifices necessary for success, I do not think they quite realise what is the importance of this particular effort which we are calling upon them to make.

DEFERRED ENJOYMENT.

They were not asked to give; they were only asked to lend. Lending did not mean that they deprivet themselves of anything, but merely that they defessed the enjoyment of sometning to a later season.

None of us had any right by spending to gratify personal desires to thrust the responsibility of supporting the War Loan on to someone else. If by their expenditure they caused the produition of something not necessary for the war they were diverting labour from warsike purposes to purposes to gratify their own selfish indulgence and luxury.

Almost all expenditure on personal gratification was apt to divert into channels useless for the war powers of laboor, powers of skill, man-power, and capital which might be used for increasing warlike strength of the coontry. There was but one opinion throughout the country as to the result of the war, but what he was not quiet sure of was that everyone realised that it was merely by the heroic efforts of our soldiers and sailors that success was to be won. Here in Great Britain in each of their own homes, among their own people, there was work to be done no less valuable, no less important, and which would not less surely conduce to the glorious consummation of a successful peace which all so devoutly desired.—"Daily Mail."

HOW TO STOP PAIN IN STOMACH.

THE VALUE OF MAGNESIA AND HOT WATER.

Generations of people have employed hot water as a soother of pain in the stomach, but modern physicians and specialists have discovered and used successfully an addition which renders the hot water trebly efficacious. Hot water is still recommended in all cases of stomach pain, from whatever cause arising, but still better results are obtained if a little pure **bisurated** magnesia is added. Hot water attracts blood to the painful part and the **bisurated** magnesia neutralises the acid, which is usually the underlying cause of the pain. That is why such excellent results follow combination of the two. Readers who are subject to pain in the stomach, especially after eating, should try this hot water and magnesia recipe. It renders dieting quite unnecessary, for by slowly drinking half a glassful of hot water containing half a teaspoonful of **bisurated** magnesia immediately after meals, the dangerous stomach acids are destroyed, and food remains bland and sweet until perfectly digested. The **bisurated** magnesia, which is extensively used in hospitals, can readily be obtained from chemists everywhere; but to avoid confusion with the acetates, citrates and oxides of magnesia or equally unsuitable mixtures of bismuth and magnesia, it is important that **bisurated** should be asked for very distinctly. 6341.

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"I am pleased to say I have **used your Foods 1, 2 and 3 for the last twenty years and have found none better.** The most delicate baby ever born I nursed and reared on the Foods until he was 3 years old, and now he is 18 YEARS, and a strong healthy boy nearly 6 feet high and as rosy as an apple. You can make whatever use you like of this as I should like **your Foods** and other things to be more used in future, as **instead of making fat alone they make bone and muscle,** which is what children need."

(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

The practical results from a continually extending use of the 'Allenburys' Foods, prove beyond doubt that children thrive exceptionally well on them. Such children are healthy and well grown; the flesh is firm, without excess of fat and the formation of bone is solid.

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The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).
A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management," 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

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WEAR **"ORBITO,"**

The only Spectacle or Eyeglass, that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping, yet no gripping, secured by simple force of gravity, featherweight, yet absolutely no vibration.

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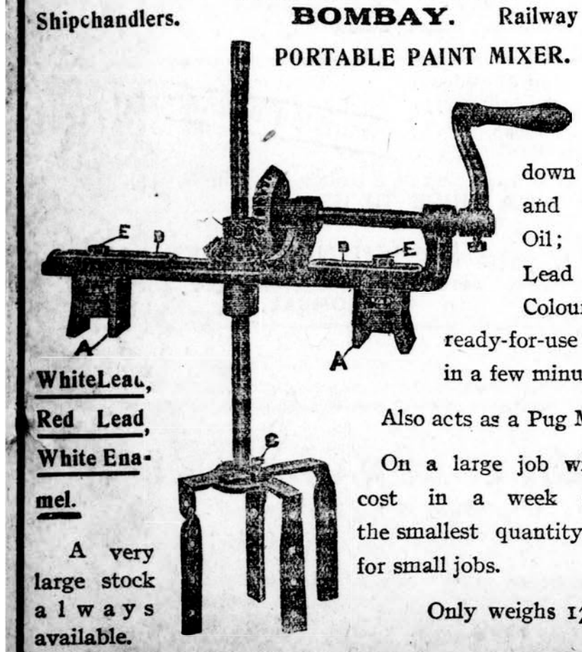

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Also acts as a Pug Mixer.

On a large job will save its cost in a week and mixes the smallest quantity, so useful for small jobs.

Only weighs 17 lbs.

LORD FISHER.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

The following estimate of Lord Fisher by "Quarter-Deck", appears in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of January 25.

"Jacky" is seventy-six years old to-day. His eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated. He is the same volcanic, magnetic forceful and resourceful personality as the First Sea Lord of ten years ago who trampled on all opposition, created the Dreadnought Fleet, called in the "bug-traps" from all the seas of the world, and swung our front round from south to east to face the growing menace of the German Navy, without raising a clamour anywhere, except among certain myopic people at home who could not see what he was up to. Incidentally, he got himself more disliked than any other public man of the day, and at the same time, made himself more beloved by those who really knew him.

The cold, calculating, even treacherous ogre as painted by his enemies has no existence in the big-hearted, somewhat oversensitive man, worshipped by his family, true as steel to his friends, and single hearted in his patriotism who celebrates his birthday to-day.

STRONG, WAYWARD PERSONALITY.

Not in a few paragraphs can this strong wayward personality be revealed. That he is a mystic, a dreamer of dreams, makes him no less a man of instant action. If he does not really believe, in the sense in which the Anglo-Israelite believes it, that "we are the lost tribes," as he will frequently declare, he does, none the less, believe, and firmly, that the British are a Chosen People, in that they possess "the gates of their enemy." He sees the drama of Nelson's life re-enacted in this war, and he has the parts cast; but history never repeats itself exactly. In all his thought there is the sense of destiny, most certainly of Providential guidance. "Sermons and dancing," he told an astonished American Bishop, are his hobbies. He dances still, or did till war came upon us and filled his mind with sterner things. Dancing done, he will quote you Scripture, dwelling on the beauty of this or that translation, and then he will be off into a stream of anecdote, probably making his hearers swear never to repeat what they hear.

Next, in a few sentences, he will make plain the tactical idea of the Dreadnought or battle-cruiser, or explain the basis of our naval strategy. His thought pours forth like lava from a volcano. But the eruptions come after long intervals of brooking silence. Like Nelson, he has very human weaknesses; but, like Nelson, behind both his strength and his weakness, the driving force of his life is a single-minded love of his country and desire to serve her.

WHAT FISHER HAS DONE.

Ever since the "Ut veniant omnes" speech at the Academy banquet about fifteen years ago, he has been "Jacky" to the multitude, and the best known naval figure of the day. But few really understand what his work has been. It would arouse the wrath of many sailors to say that he brought the British Navy to war efficiency, and it would, moreover, be an injustice to many another excellent sailor to give him all the limelight. But it was he who inspired W. T. Stead's articles, "The Truth About the Navy," which, appearing in the "Pall Mall Gazette," led to the Naval Defence Act of 1889; it was he who first compelled attention to the necessity of good gunnery; it was he, as has been said above, who got rid of the obsession of the 6in. gun; who recognised the strategical and tactical advantages of speed; who swung our fighting front from south to east; and who placed our ships of the second line in a State of "instant readiness for war" by introducing the much criticised system of nucleus crews and building up a Fleet Reserve.

It was he who gave impetus to the development of the submarine and to the adoption of oil fuel for the smaller craft of the Navy, thus doubling the efficiency of the crews. It was he, moreover, who, in the teeth of the bitterest opposition, unified the personnel, both in the Ward Room and on the Lower-Deck, a reform of which the results have not yet wholly matured.

AUGUST 1914.

Mr. Winston Churchill has received, as he deserved, full credit for the courageous stroke which mobilised the Fleet in the early days of August, 1914. But how many people know that the resolute mind which planned the stroke was Lord Fisher's, and his the tireless work which removed mountains of difficulty out of the way? He knew the reliance the Germans placed on superior rapidity of mobilisation which they thought themselves capable of, and he urged the action which knocked all their schemes awry. He was called to office as First Sea Lord a day or two before the disastrous action off Coronel was fought. In little more than a month von Spee's squadron was at the bottom of the sea. The designer of the battle-cruiser knew how to use her qualities of speed, power, fuel endurance and consequent secrecy of action. The Falkland Islands battle was the one real stroke of aggressive naval strategy which the war has produced, and it was wholly Lord Fisher's.

FIT AND READY.

He is fit and ready to serve his country in his seventy-seventh year as Barham served her when he was over eighty. Barham's place at the head of the Admiralty is not open to him. The Powers that Be decided otherwise, and neither he, nor any true friend of his will hamper those responsible for the conduct of the war by attempting to unsettle the decision taken a few weeks ago. But there is great need of his old experience and unrivalled authority and reputation, not only in this country, but among our Allies also. There is not a turn of the game which he has not thought out; not a move the Germans can make which he has not his plan to counter. A country which, in the crisis of its fate, can leave such a genius as Lord Fisher's unused must be rich indeed. Are we rich enough to do so?

The Beauty of Health

THOSE captivating charms which constitute the Beauty of Health are denied to women who are Anæmic. Their complexions become unhealthy in appearance, their eyes are lustreless and tired, their nerves are strained and overwrought, their breathing is difficult and becomes hurried and gasping on slight exertion. If women and girls would but improve the quality of their blood by taking a course of Iron 'Jelloids', much needless suffering could easily be avoided. As a matter of fact, every girl and woman should take a few Iron 'Jelloids' now and again. With the blood restored in quality, the sufferer is no longer enervated, listless and dull—the eyes sparkle with the Beauty of Health, one feels energetic and fit.

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enrich the blood — restore energy.

(Machine made—without animal fat.)

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Dr. J. M. B., M.D. writes — "After a long and careful study of the different phases of Anæmia, I find that no preparation is so easily taken by the patient and is so quickly assimilated as 'Jelloids'."

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Reliable Tonic for Men . . . . . *IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A.*
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PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

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Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

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All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

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THE ROYAL YAKUTI

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give its publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

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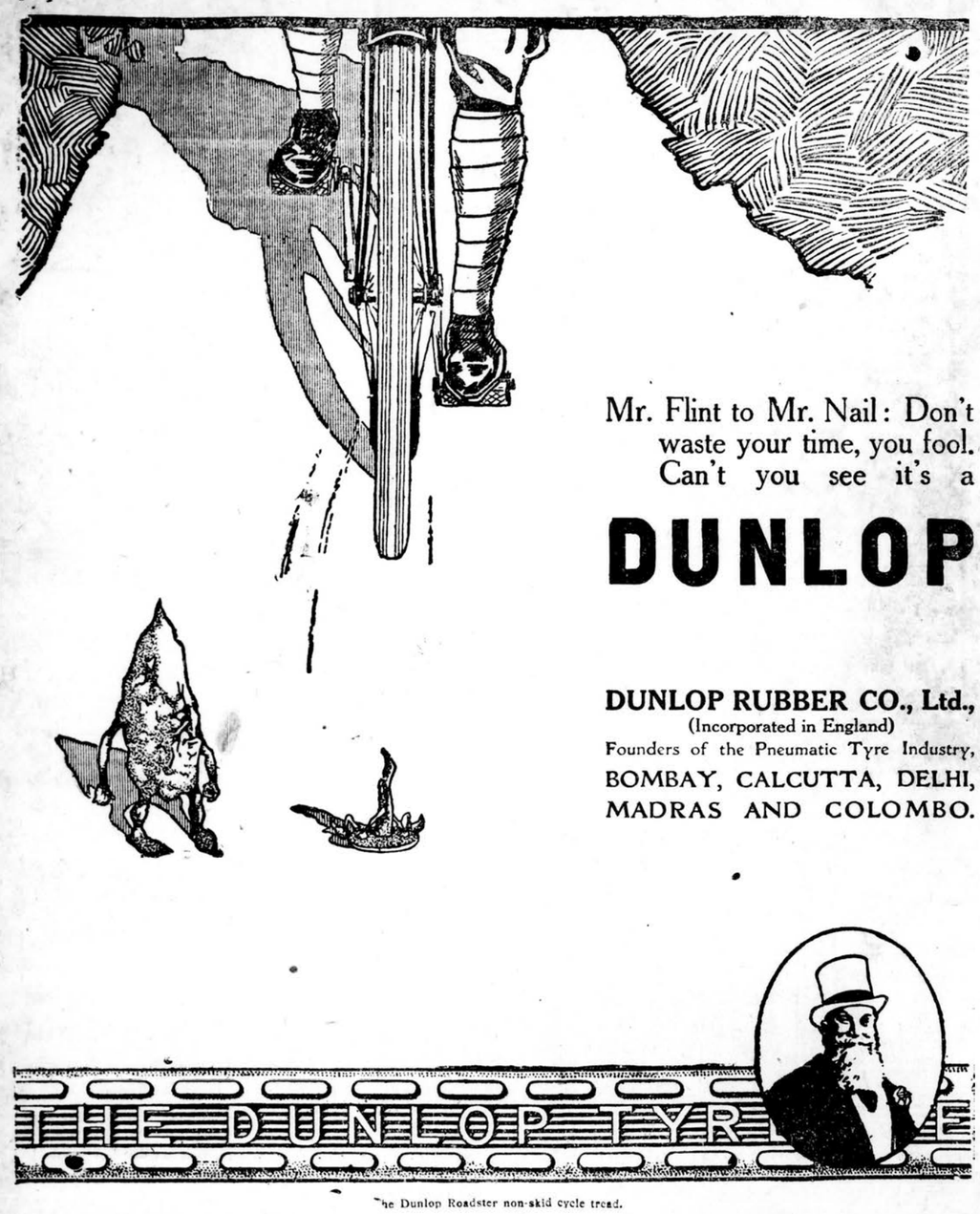

Mr. Flint to Mr. Nail: Don't waste your time, you fool. Can't you see it's a

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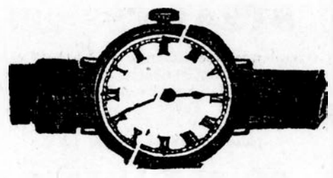

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.